

1980-81 School of Law

University
of Hawaii
at Manoa

1980/81 University of Hawaii at Manoa School of Law

Message from the Dean

As the University of Hawaii Law School begins its eighth year, it does so with the renewed commitment of the Governor, the Legislature and the University Administration toward the building of a first-rate law school.

Construction of the new law school building to be located on the parking structure fronting Dole Street is expected to start on or before December 31, 1980. The architectural firm of Robert Matsushita and Associates has been commissioned to prepare the design and working drawings with the project being put out to bids in the fall.

The operating budget of the law school has been substantially increased including additional funding for the Law Library. The law school is moving toward full compliance with the requirements of the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools. In a recent visit, the ABA Accreditation Committee indicated its impression that the law school was progressing toward a resolution of these requirements. This has been confirmed by action of the Council of Legal Education to extend provisional accreditation until August 1981.

During the past year, the Law Review has established its reputation as producing a first-rate scholarly legal publication. Issue 1 of Volume II "A Survey of Hawaiian Law" is now available. The Law Review Editorial Board is now working on the second issue of Volume II of the Hawaiian Law Review. An Advisory Committee composed of distinguished members of the Bar has been established.

The academic program of the institution has been strengthened with increased emphasis on the substantive law courses. The clinical law program is an integral part of the educational program of the institution.

The quality of any law school is based upon the quality of its faculty and student body. The University of Hawaii Law School has been fortunate in the selection of its students from a substantial number of well qualified applicants.

The reputation of this relatively young institution is reflected through the people that comprise it: faculty members, students, administrators, and alumni. Today our alumni,

(continued on p. 2)

NATURE OF THE INFORMATION IN THIS BOOKLET

This document provides general information about the University of Hawaii School of Law, its programs and services, and summarizes those major policies and procedures of the University and the School of Law of relevance to students. The information contained herein is not necessarily complete. For further information about general and specific details and requirements of programs and services, students should consult the Dean's Office in the School of Law.

The University and the School of Law reserve the right to change or delete, supplement or otherwise amend at any time the information, programs, requirements, and policies contained herein or related hereto.

Dean's Message *(continued)*

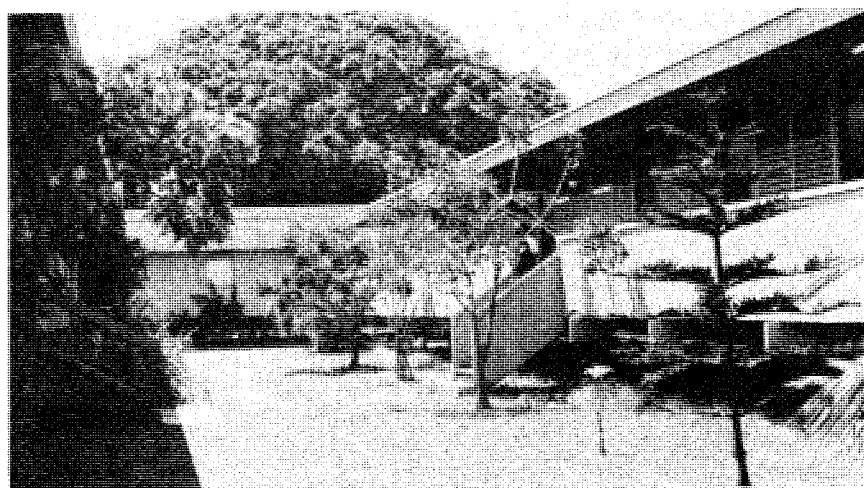
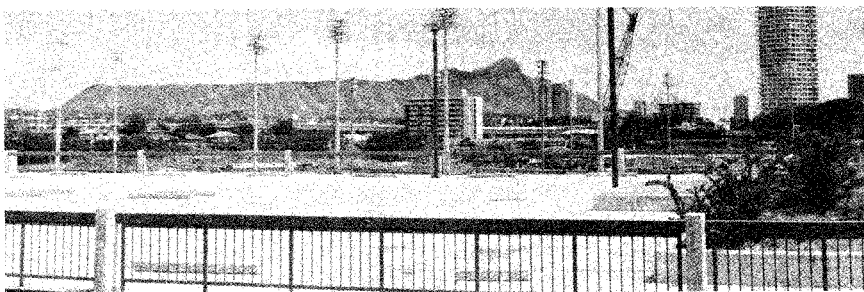
now 295, constitute over 10 percent of the Hawaii bar and are engaged in a wide variety of legal careers and public service.

The basic role of a law school is teaching, research and service. The law school is the center of learning. Teaching is the central calling of the academes: activities which fail to complement that function are subversive to the law school mission. As the handmaiden of teaching, research opens new frontiers of learning with a correlative teaching feedback. Service is inevitable. In the final analysis, a good law school serves not only the legal profession but the entire community. In a true sense, service - relevant service - is based on the quality, training and skills provided to the individual members of the total law school community.

As the law school continues to grow and improve, it is highly appropriate that we recognize the contributions of hundreds of benefactors and supporters who have made substantial contributions to the University of Hawaii Law School. We are pleased with the recognition that the law school is now a permanent and vital part of the University of Hawaii, an integral part of the legal profession. With its dedication to high quality legal education, it will attract an increasing number of supporters committed to the building of a first-rate law school. We pledge ourselves to strive for that "margin of excellence" which will truly make the University of Hawaii Law School an equal with nationally accredited law schools throughout the country.

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Top: The view of Diamond Head from the permanent site of the School of Law. Middle: The view looking mauka toward Sakamaki Hall. Bottom: The School's present facility: faculty offices under a banyan tree.

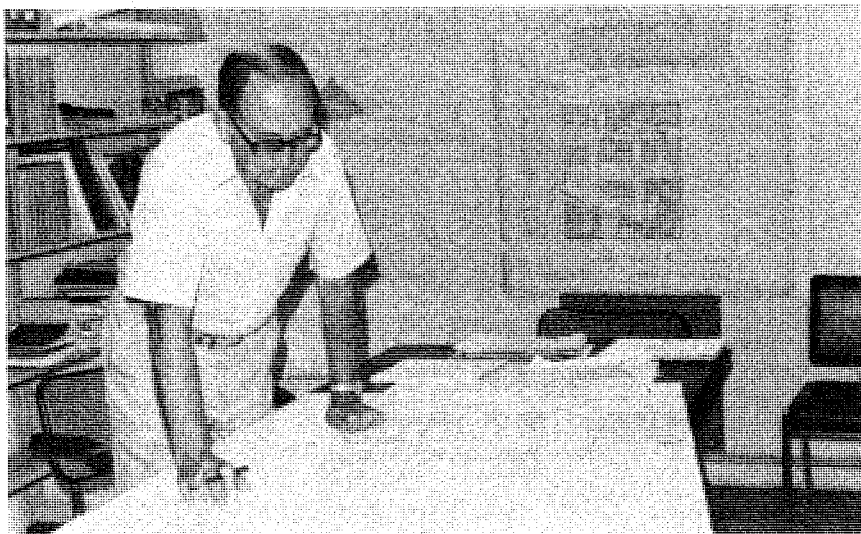
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA LAW SCHOOL CALENDAR 1980-81

FALL SEMESTER 1980

Academic Advising.....	August 18-22 (M-F)
Registration	August 25, 26, 28 (M, T, Th)
First Year Orientation	August 25 (M)
Holiday: Labor Day	September 1 (M)
Scheduled classes begin	September 2 (T)
Last day to register	September 15 (M)
Last day for all Fall graduating students to file diploma application	September 15 (M)
Last day to withdraw from courses	September 19 (F)
Holiday: Discoverers' Day	October 13 (M)
Last day for instructors to submit "I" removal grades to Records Office	November 3 (M)
Holiday: General Election Day	November 4 (T)
Holiday: Veteran's Day	November 11 (T)
Holiday: Thanksgiving Day	November 27 (Th)
Holiday: Instructional	November 28 (F)
Last day of instruction	December 11 (Th)
Study Period	December 12-13 (F-S)
Final Examinations.....	December 15-20 (M-S)
Commencement	December 21 (Sun)
Fall semester ends	December 21 (Sun)
Holiday: Christmas	December 25 (Th)
Holiday: New Year's	January 1 (Th)

SPRING SEMESTER 1981

Academic Advising.....	January 5-9 (M-F)
Registration	January 13, 14, 16 (T, W, F)
Scheduled classes begin	January 21 (W)
Last day to register	February 3 (T)
Last day for all Spring graduating students to file diploma application	February 3 (T)
Last day to withdraw from courses	February 6 (F)
Holiday: President's Day	February 16 (M)
Holiday: Kuhio Day	March 26 (Th)
Spring Recess	March 23-28 (M-S)
Last day for instructors to submit "I" removal grades to Records Office	April 1 (W)
Holiday: Good Friday	April 17 (F)
Last day of instruction	May 7 (Th)
Study Period	May 8-9 (F-S)
Final Examinations.....	May 11-16 (M-S)
Commencement	May 17 (Sun)
Spring semester ends	May 17 (Sun)



Dean Marvin J. Anderson inspects the plans for the School's new buildings.

University Administration

BOARD OF REGENTS

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Stanley Mukai, Oahu
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UNIVERSITY

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Peter N. Dobson, Jr., PhD, Acting Vice-President for Academic Affairs
MANOA Durward Long, PhD, Chancellor
HILO Stephen Mitchell, PhD, Chancellor
WEST OAHU Ralph M. Miwa, PhD, Chancellor

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David Contois, PhD, College of Arts and Sciences
David Bess, PhD, Acting Dean, College of Business Administration
Wesley T. Park, MEd, College of Continuing Education and Community Service
Andrew In, PhD, Acting Dean, College of Education
John W. Shupe, PhD, College of Engineering
Barbara Siegel, PhD, Interim Dean, Graduate Division and Interim Director of Research
Marvin Anderson, LL.M., Interim Dean, School of Law
Ira W. Harris, PhD, Graduate School of Library Studies
Robert Sakai, PhD, Summer Session
Noel Kefford, PhD, Acting Dean, College of Tropical Agriculture & Human Resources
John Craven, PhD, Marine Programs
Terence Rogers, PhD, School of Medicine
Helen H. Burnside, EdD, School of Nursing
Jerrold M. Michael, MSE, MPH, School of Public Health
Daniel S. Sanders, PhD, School of Social Work

School of Law Administrative Officers, Faculty, Librarians and Staff

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Marvin J. Anderson

Interim Dean and
Assistant to the Chancellor
for Legal Education

PhD, University of Wisconsin, 1939
JD, University of Wisconsin, 1942
LLM, New York University, 1964
LLD, University of Idaho (Hon.), 1978

Dean Anderson is currently on leave of absence from the University of California Hastings College of Law, where he served as Dean and as Isaias Hellman Professor of Law from 1970. In 1979, he was appointed Chancellor at Hastings. Dean Anderson has a long and distinguished legal career. Following graduation from law school, he practiced in Wisconsin and in Michigan prior to becoming a professor of law at California Western University in 1959. He has served on the White House Fellows Regional Committee for three years, last year as chairman. He is a trustee of Whitford College and of the California Theological Seminary. Dean Anderson has also served on the Board of Trustees of the Alfred and Hannah Fromme Foundation, and as a member of the Board of Directors of the Dodge and Cox balance and stock fund. Among his awards and academic distinctions, Dean Anderson was a Ford Foundation Fellow at New York University, received the National Jewish Fund award in 1975, and was granted the Sir Thomas More award in 1979. He is active in both the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools and has served on a number of committees, including the sections on Legal History, Law and Religion, and Law School Administration.

Jon Van Dyke

Associate Dean
Professor of Law

BA, cum laude, Yale University, 1964
JD, cum laude, Harvard Law School, 1967

Professor Van Dyke has been on our faculty since 1976 after previously teaching at the Hastings College of Law, University of California, for five years and at the Catholic University Law School, Washington, D.C., for two years before that. He has also been law clerk for Chief Justice Roger Traynor of the California Supreme Court and a Visiting Fellow at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, California. In addition to teaching Constitutional Law and International Law, Professor Van Dyke has served as the University's Law of the Sea Professor and is an Adjunct Research Associate for the Environment and Policy Institute of the East-West Center. Professor Van Dyke has written numerous articles as well as two books—*North Vietnam's Strategy for Survival* (1972) and *Jury Selection Procedures: Our Uncertain Commitments to Representative Panels* (1977). Since coming to Hawaii, he has worked on problems related to the State's constitution, questions regarding growth management, the issue of water rights, the status of Native Hawaiians, and law-of-the sea questions in the Pacific.

Lawrence H. Kam

Assistant Dean

BS, University of Southern California, 1952
LLB, Cornell Law School, 1955

Assistant Dean Kam has a diverse background of experience. Prior to his law school appointment, he managed and was principal owner of a manufacturing firm for 10 years. He was vice-president of a land development and insurance company for 4 years. He also served the State of Hawaii as director of the budget and deputy attorney general; he worked for the City and County of Honolulu as a deputy public prosecutor and deputy corporation counsel.

Judith M. Kirkendall
Admissions Officer
and Registrar

BA, University of Utah, 1953
MA, University of Hawaii, 1976

With a professional background in linguistics and inter-cultural education, Ms. Kirkendall has been a faculty member at Georgetown and at American University in Washington, D.C., the University of Hawaii, and at Sawerigading University in Bandung, Indonesia. She has designed and directed numerous international education programs including those of the United States Information Agency in Jakarta, Indonesia; The Voice of America; the Southeast Asia Training Division of the Peace Corps; cross-cultural programs in Singapore and Vietnam. Before joining the Law School in 1973, she was director of the International Institute of Hawaii, and is currently a doctoral candidate at the University of Hawaii.

A. Jerome Dupont
Librarian
Associate Professor of Law

BA, Capuchin Seminary of St. Mary, 1961
JD, University of Michigan, 1967
AMLS, University of Michigan, 1971
MBA, University of Hawaii, 1979

Professor Dupont came with the founding of the School in 1973 to set up the law library. Before that he filled a number of posts at the University of Michigan Law Library—most recently, as assistant director and acting director. Active in both the American and International Association of Law Libraries, he is especially interested in new methods of legal information collection, storage, and retrieval. Professor Dupont also served as Acting Dean of the School of Law in 1976 and in 1978-1979.

PERMANENT AND VISITING FACULTY*

John L. Barkai
Associate Professor of Law

BBA, University of Michigan, 1967
MBA, University of Michigan, 1968
JD, University of Michigan, 1971

From 1973 to 1978 Professor Barkai was on the faculty of Wayne State University Law School, where, as an associate professor and director of the Clinical Advocacy Program, his primary teaching responsibility was with the clinical program, although he also taught criminal law, criminal procedure, and trial advocacy. Following his graduation from law school, he was an attorney with the Legal Aid & Defender Association of Detroit until 1973.

Addison M. Bowman
Professor of Law

AB, Dartmouth College, 1957
LLB, Dickinson School of Law, 1963
LLM, Georgetown University Law Center, 1964

Professor Bowman practiced law with the Legal Aid Agency (now Public Defender Service) for the District of Columbia following his graduation from law school. He taught at Georgetown University Law Center from 1967 until 1975, and there directed the E. Barrett Prettyman Program in Criminal Trial Advocacy and founded the Georgetown Criminal Justice Clinic. Professor Bowman has substantial criminal trial experience, and is a consultant in the matter of public defender and clinical programs for the training of criminal trial advocates. Since joining this law faculty in 1975, Professor Bowman has assisted in the development of Hawaii's new evidence code, has authored articles about Hawaii's wiretap and evidence codes, and has conducted training programs for the Judiciary of Hawaii, the Prosecuting Attorney's Office, and the office of the State Public Defender.

*Subject, at this printing, to budgetary or BOR approval in some instances.

David L. Callies
Professor of Law

AB, DePauw University, 1965
JD, University of Michigan, 1968
LLM, Nottingham University (England), 1969

Professor Callies comes to the law school following a decade of private practice where he counseled local, state and national governmental agencies in land use management and control, transportation policy and intergovernmental relations. He has studied, lectured and written widely in these areas, both nationally and internationally. Professor Callies is the co-author of *The Quiet Revolution in Land Use Control*, a study of recent state land use legislation, and *The Taking Issue*, an analysis of the constitutional limits of land use control, both published by the President's Council on Environmental Quality. He was also managing editor of the *Michigan Journal of Law Reform*, an adjunct associate professor at the School of Architecture and Urban Planning, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, and a lecturer at the University of Illinois College of Urban Sciences. Since coming to Hawaii, he has consulted on issues related to transportation policy, conservation lands and growth management, and is serving on several state and county advisory committees dealing with these issues.

Williamson B. C. Chang
Assistant Professor of Law

AB, Princeton, 1972
JD, University of California, Berkeley, 1975

Professor Chang, a native of Hawaii, received his undergraduate degree from the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University and his law degree from the University of California, Berkeley, where he was an editor of the *California Law Review*. Subsequently he was a law clerk for the late Judge Dick Yin Wong of the United States District Court and was in private practice in Honolulu. Besides his interest in corporations and securities regulation, he is presently involved in a study of Hawaiian Water Rights and is currently the principal investigator on a two-year federally-funded water rights project. He has served as a consultant to the Hawaii Institute for Management Analysis in Government and is a Special Deputy Attorney General acting as co-counsel for the State in land and water rights cases.

James T. Countiss
Assistant Professor of Law

BA, Hampden-Sydney College, 1971
JD, University of Virginia, 1974

Professor Countiss comes to the law school following five years of legal practice in Hawaii including commercial and tort litigation for a large law firm, criminal defense as a deputy public defender, and legal counsel for the Hawaii Crime Commission. While at the University of Virginia, Professor Countiss was on the editorial board of the law review and President of the Legal Environment Group. His teaching interests include clinical education, trial practice and criminal law and procedure.

Julian Gresser
Professor of Law

AB, Harvard University, 1965
MA, Harvard University, 1967
JD, University of California, Berkeley, 1971

Professor Gresser's graduate work at Harvard was in the field of Asian studies. He has worked at a Japanese law office, in Tokyo, and has practiced law in California. During 1973-74 he was a Visiting Professor of Environmental Law at Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan. During the summer of 1974 he attended the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in Caracas, Venezuela, as an observer for Friends of the Earth. During the academic year 1976-77 Professor Gresser served as the Mitsubishi Visiting Professor of Law at Harvard Law School. His main interests are environmental law, ocean law, Japanese law and international law generally. On leave, fall 1979 and spring 1980, Professor Gresser served as a consultant to the State Department on East Asia.

Jerrold K. Guben
Assistant Professor of Law

BS, University of Southern California, 1963
AM, University of Michigan, 1964
JD, Harvard Law School, 1967

Following private practice, where he specialized in corporate and tax work, Professor Guben undertook post-graduate study at Yale Law School as a Russell Sage Fellow in Law and Social Science. In 1972 he joined the Yale law faculty, where he served until coming to Hawaii. At Yale, in addition to his teaching responsibilities, he directed the Law and Development Program and served as executive secretary of the Law, Science and Medicine Program.

Richard S. Miller
Professor of Law

BS, Boston University, 1951
JD, magna cum laude, Boston University, 1956
LLM, Yale University, 1959

Professor Miller was editor-in-chief of the *Boston University Law Review*. He practiced law in Boston before beginning graduate study at Yale. A law teacher since 1959, he came to Hawaii in 1973 from Ohio State University College of Law where, in addition to teaching, he served as Director of Clinical and Interdisciplinary Programs. His special interests include tort law, conflict of laws, and teaching law outside of the Law School. In addition to publishing numerous articles, he has authored materials for the teaching of law to pre-college students and has served as co-producer/moderator of a monthly television program on the law.

Michael F. Rutter
Visiting Associate Professor of Law

BA, Oxford University, 1967
BCL, Oxford University, 1969
LLM, Harvard Law School, 1972

Professor Rutter is visiting the University of Hawaii School of Law during the 1980-81 academic year from the University of Alberta in Edmonton, where he has taught since 1974. A graduate of Oxford, Professor Rutter has been a barrister at Inner Temple, London, and has lectured at Jesus College, Oxford. He has received the Paul Methven Scholarship, the Leyden-Amsterdam-Columbia European Cultural Foundation Scholarship, the Frank Knox Memorial Fellowship from Harvard, and the Japan Foundation Professional Fellowship. Professor Rutter has practiced law in New York, and has written a number of books and articles on municipal law and planning.

Irene Rypinski
Assistant Professor of Law

BA, summa cum laude,
University of California, Berkeley, 1973
JD, Yale University, 1976

Upon graduation from the Yale Law School, Ms. Rypinski practiced with the firm of Bergson, Borkland, Margolis and Adler in Washington D.C., where she specialized in anti-trust and trade regulation matters. More recently she has been counsel to the Federal Trade Commission's Bureau of Competition. She teaches Civil Procedures and Administrative Law.

Pamela Samuelson
Visiting Assistant Professor of Law

BA, University of Hawaii, 1971
MA, University of Hawaii, 1972
JD, Yale Law School, 1976

Professor Samuelson comes to the University of Hawaii School of Law as a Visiting Professor for the fall 1980 semester from New York, where she has been associated with the firm of Wilkie, Farr and Gallagher since 1977. A graduate of Yale Law School, Professor Samuelson has worked in California and in Honolulu as well as New York. She is the author of several articles, including a definitive study of sentencing review and disparity.

Milton Seligson, S. C.
Professor of Law

BA, University of Cape Town, South Africa, 1952
LLB, University of Cape Town, South Africa, 1954
LLM, Harvard University, 1971

Professor Seligson practiced as a barrister of the Supreme Court of South Africa from 1955 to 1977, except for the period 1964-66 when he studied and taught in the United States. In 1974 he was appointed Senior Counsel (the equivalent of Queen's Counsel in Britain). As a barrister he engaged in a widely varied practice with commercial and corporate law as his main areas of concentration and with extensive trial and appellate experience. He also served as a part-time lecturer in law at the University of Cape Town and participated extensively in Bar activities, including the training program for new barristers, which he directed before his departure. While in the graduate program of Harvard Law School in 1964-65, Professor Seligson earned a distinguished record, which he followed with a year on the faculty of the Wayne State University School of Law in Detroit. Professor Seligson has been on our faculty since 1977 and also serves as Patent and Copyright Consultant to the University of Hawaii and its Research Corporation.

John A. Spade
Assistant Professor of Law

EdB (Highest Honors), University of Hawaii, 1963
MA, University of Hawaii, 1964
DA, Carnegie-Mellon University, 1976
JD, University of Hawaii School of Law, 1979

Dr. Spade comes to the School with a diverse and extensive background as an educator, administrator, and author. Prior to entering the legal field, he served as assistant vice-president of academic affairs at the University of Guam until his retirement in 1976. He also served as associate professor of English and as chairman of the language arts faculty there for a number of years, and is one of only five people to hold the honorary rank of Professor Emeritus from that institution. Dr. Spade is the author of *The Customs of Written English*, a textbook for second-language students, and designer and co-author of the *Standard English Recognition Test*, both of which are utilized by several colleges and universities in the Pacific and on the mainland. During law school, he became managing editor of the first issue of the *University of Hawaii Law Review*. He received the Dean's Award in 1978 for academic excellence in legal studies. Dr. Spade served as Acting Associate Dean of the Law School in 1979-80.

ADJUNCT PROFESSORS*

David A. Ezra
Attorney, Honolulu

BBA, magna cum laude, St. Mary's University
San Antonio, Texas, 1969
JD, highest distinction, St. Mary's University
School of Law, San Antonio, Texas, 1972

C. Michael Hare
Attorney, Honolulu

BA, with highest honors, University of Hawaii, 1970
JD, Georgetown University, 1973

Robert M. Harris
Attorney, Honolulu

BA, Gettysburg College, 1967
JD, Cornell University School of Law, 1974

Charles J. Keever
Staff Judge Advocate of
Fleet Marine Force, Pacific

AB, Harvard College, 1951
JD, Harvard Law School, 1957

Hon. H. Baird Kidwell
Associate Justice
Hawaii Supreme Court, Retired

AB, Stanford University, 1932
LLB, Stanford Law School, 1935

Hon. Samuel P. King
Chief Judge, U.S. District Court
District of Hawaii

BS, Yale College, 1937
LLB, Yale Law School, 1940

*Subject, at this printing, to budgetary or BOR approval in some instances.

FACULTY AND STAFF

Choon-Ho Park

Research Associate
Culture Learning Institute
East-West Center

John M. Rolls, Jr.

Attorney, Honolulu

Alfred M. K. Wong

Attorney, Honolulu

Roy A. Vitousek, III

Attorney, Honolulu

BA, Seoul National University, 1959

Dip, Edinburgh University, 1965

PhD, Edinburgh University, 1971

BA, Stanford University, 1959

LLB, Stanford University School of Law, 1962

BS, Marquette University, 1953

JD, University of California Law School, 1964

BA, Williams College, 1972

JD, University of Hawaii School of Law, 1976

LIBRARIANS

Karen Hatena

Assistant Law Librarian

BA, University of Hawaii, 1975

AS, Legal Assistant Prog, Kapiolani CC, 1977

MLS, University of Hawaii, 1978

After completing her undergraduate work in History, Ms. Hatena became a Legal Assistant and worked in both Probate and Estate Planning and in Litigation in Honolulu law firms. Before joining the Law School, she served two years as Law Librarian and Legal Assistant for the Legal Aid Society of Hawaii.

Jolyn G. Tamura

Assistant Law Librarian

BA, University of Hawaii, 1968

MLS, University of Hawaii, 1969

A graduate in Asian History and Politics of the University of Hawaii, Ms. Tamura served for four years in the public services department of the University Graduate Library as a social science reference librarian and for one year as a young-adult librarian with the Hawaii State Library. While working for the Graduate Library and before the Law School's founding, she served as the library system's legal reference librarian.

STAFF

Frieda Honda, Faculty Secretary

Gladys Ide, Library Technician

Yvonne Kobashigawa, Secretary to the Dean

Annette Matsuoka, Secretary to the Associate Dean

Diane Segawa, Student Services Secretary

Helen Shikina, Faculty Secretary

Jane Takata, Faculty Secretary

Dora Yamada, Faculty Secretary

General Information

THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

The University of Hawaii was founded as a land-grant college in 1907 and designated a university in 1920. Its largest campus, which includes the Law School, is located in Manoa Valley near central Honolulu on the island of Oahu. There are also four-year campuses in Hilo on the island of Hawaii and in West Oahu. The University also maintains research facilities — particularly for agriculture, upper-space physics and astronomy, geophysics, oceanography and marine biology — on several islands of the State: Oahu, Hawaii, Kauai, Maui and Molokai. A system of two-year community colleges supplements University instruction.

A special feature of the Manoa campus is the East-West Center, an international educational institution established by the U.S. Congress to bring together men and women from Asia, the Pacific area and the United States in a variety of cooperative programs of study, professional development and research.

HISTORY OF THE LAW SCHOOL

The University of Hawaii School of Law admitted its first class on September 4, 1973. Ambitions for a law school at the University had been held by some for many years. Formal study of the subject began with a report by then University President Thomas H. Hamilton, "The Feasibility of Establishing a Law School at the University of Hawaii," issued in January 1968 and co-authored by Ms. Mildred Kosaki. A second study came a year later under the authorship of William Clements Warren, Dean Emeritus of Columbia University School of Law, and Edward A. Mearns, Jr., Dean of the University of Cincinnati College of Law. Their report, "The School of Law, University of Hawaii: Its Feasibility and Social Importance," was published in March 1969.

A third report, "Programs in Law at the University of Hawaii," was issued in December 1970 by co-authors Bayless Manning, then dean of Stanford Law School, and Thomas Ehrlich, then professor and later dean of Stanford Law School. The Manning-Ehrlich report was reprinted in the Journal of Legal Education (Vol. 24, No. 1; 1971) and widely discussed among law teachers. At about the same time Professor Norman Meller of the University of Hawaii Department of Political Science was preparing a "cost benefit" analysis of the establishment of a law school in Hawaii. Professor Meller's report, "Hawaii Law School Study," was issued by the Legislative Reference Bureau of Hawaii in early 1971.

A fifth and final formal study appeared in January 1972 in the form of a report from University President Harlan Cleveland to the Honorable John A. Burns, Governor of the State of Hawaii. The report, "Programs in Legal Education at the University of Hawaii," reflected the research and consultation of Professor Ira Michael Heyman of the School of Law, University of California, Berkeley.

During this time both the bar and legislature exhibited continuing and lively interest in the proposal for a new law school. Legislative hearings were held, members of bench and bar testified, planning became more formalized, and State

funding was increased. Finally, on May 28, 1971, the legislature of the State of Hawaii adopted Act 146 declaring that "There shall be a school of law at the University of Hawaii" and directing the completion of the research and development phase of the school by September, 1973.

The State Executive similarly demonstrated continuing interest in the establishment of a law school. Governor John A. Burns gave both essential support and his signature to a series of research and development proposals and legislation. He spoke often of the need for increasing professional educational opportunity for the people of Hawaii and acted accordingly throughout the planning years.

The School opened its doors in September of 1973 with a faculty of six members under the leadership of Dean David R. Hood. Its first class was made up of 53 freshmen students. Subsequent and larger classes of freshmen were admitted as the inaugural class moved through its junior and senior years to graduation in May 1976. The faculty, the temporary physical facilities and the library grew in each successive year as the legislature made provision for an augmented student body. Provisional accreditation was granted by the American Bar Association in the spring of 1974 and has been extended each year thereafter. Dean Hood left the School with the graduation of the first class in 1976, and his successor, Cliff F. Thompson, took office in January of 1977. Dean Thompson left to become the dean at the University of Idaho School of Law in June of 1978. Marvin J. Anderson, Chancellor of Hastings, joined the school as Interim Dean in January, 1980.

Special mention throughout the course of this history is due the Chief Justice of the Hawaii Supreme Court, William S. Richardson. His patient counsel, steady support and unwavering commitment to the establishment of a quality school buttressed and served as an example to all who had a role in its history.

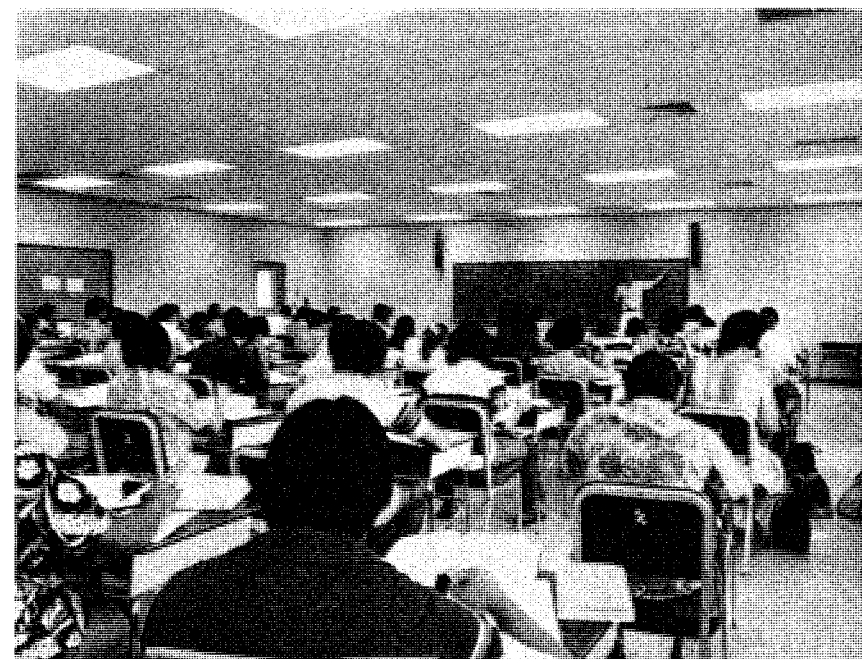
PHYSICAL FACILITIES OF THE LAW SCHOOL

The Law School temporarily occupies a cluster of one-story buildings on the Manoa campus of the University of Hawaii. These partially newly built and partially renovated air-conditioned structures contain offices for administration and faculty, large classrooms and seminar rooms, clinical offices, a student lounge, auxiliary office and a core library facility containing 95,000 of the most heavily-used books of the Law Library collection.

The Hawaii State Legislature has approved funds for a new law school complex. The project is now in the design state with construction estimated to require two years, the move to new facilities is expected to occur in the summer of 1983.

LIBRARIES

The main libraries on the University campus are the Sinclair (undergraduate) library and the Hamilton (graduate) library. The Law Library is fully integrated in its bibliographic and technical services aspects with the Hamilton Graduate Library. The bulk of the Law Library collection proper is located in the Law School's classroom/office complex where a specially-designed facility containing study carrels for each law student has been constructed. This facility is open to law students on a round-the-clock basis. The remainder of the Law Library collection, comprising approximately 30,000 volumes of less-used historical material, is housed in the Hamilton Graduate Library. It is anticipated that by the end of 1980 the Law Library's total collection will exceed 130,000 volumes of the most frequently-used legal materials.



Professor Jon Van Dyke leads a class in Constitutional Law.

PROFILE OF THE STUDENT BODY

Most students in the School were either born in Hawaii or have strong ties to the State. The School of Law does admit non-resident applicants with strong academic credentials who possess potential for contributing a special benefit to the State or the academic program of the School. The student body reflects the ethnic diversity of the State of Hawaii, including individuals of Japanese, Caucasian, Hawaiian, mixed-Asian, Korean, Filipino, Chinese, American Indian, Samoan, Puerto Rican, Black and Cosmopolitan descent. Approximately forty per cent of the 245 member student body is female. Students come from all of the major Hawaiian Islands as well as from other Pacific Islands and the U.S. Mainland. Over half of the students attended undergraduate institutions on the Mainland and over thirty per cent have accomplished graduate work in other disciplines. The average LSAT score for each class hovers at roughly 600, while the average UGPA is approximately 3.5 on a four point scale. The average age per class is 25 years. On the basis of expressed intent, as confirmed by the experience of the first three graduating classes, most of the students will ultimately practice law in the State of Hawaii.

ACCREDITATION OF THE LAW SCHOOL

The accreditation process of the American Bar Association is designed to ensure that approved law schools have adequate facilities and adhere to sound educational policies. The University of Hawaii School of Law has been provisionally approved by the American Bar Association. This approval enables its graduates to present a Juris Doctor degree acceptable to the bar examiners of

every state. The School fully intends to seek and expects to obtain permanent accreditation upon the completion and occupancy of its permanent facilities.

The following is a resolution of the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association, adopted at its June 19-20, 1976 meeting:

A law school will be granted provisional approval when it establishes that it substantially complies with the Standards for Approval of Law Schools by the American Bar Association and gives assurance that it will be in full compliance with the Standards within three years after receiving provisional approval.

A law school will be granted full approval when it establishes that it is in full compliance with the Standards and it has been provisionally approved for at least two years.

A provisionally approved school will be reinspected each year during the period of provisional approval and will be granted full approval when the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar and the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association determine that the school complies with all of the requirements of the Standards for Approval of Law Schools by the American Bar Association as they relate to full approval.

A provisionally approved school will be considered for full approval by the House of Delegates when the Council finds, after inspection, that the school meets the Standards established by the American Bar Association as interpreted by the Council on a basis that assures continued compliance with the letter and the spirit of the Standards, with particular emphasis on a steady improvement in the quality of the educational program.

The students at provisionally approved law schools and persons who graduate while a school is provisionally approved are entitled to the same recognition accorded to students and graduates of fully approved law schools.

TUITION AND APPLICATION FEES

Applications for admission must be accompanied by a payment of \$10 which amount is not refundable and will not be applied toward the payment of any other fee.

In September of 1980, tuition for residents of Hawaii is \$312.50 and for non-residents \$780.00 per semester. In addition, there are applicable student activity fees. The Board of Regents is expected to act to increase tuition in the future.

Each student's residence status is determined by the Law School Admission Officer prior to registration. Once classified as a non-resident, a student continues to be so classified until he or she presents satisfactory evidence of a change in residence to the Registrar. For further information, contact the Law School.

REFUNDS*

Tuition and Course Fees

In the event a student initiates before the fifth week of instruction a complete withdrawal from the University (or School), change from full-time to part-time status, or change from one tuition rate to another, if applicable, tuition and

special course fees are refunded as indicated below:

1. 100% refund for complete withdrawal only if made on or before the last day of regular registration as announced in the registration information booklet.
2. 80% refund if complete withdrawal or change in status or tuition rate is made within the first two weeks of instruction.
3. 40% refund if complete withdrawal or change in status or tuition rate is made within the third and fourth weeks of instruction.
4. 0% refund if complete withdrawal or change in status or tuition rate is made after the fourth week of instruction.

When changes by the University (or School) to the published schedule of classes precipitate a complete withdrawal, or a change from full-time to part-time status, or a change from one tuition rate to another tuition rate, and the changes to the published schedule have occurred after the student registered, tuition and special course fees are refunded as indicated below upon the approval of the Dean of Academic Student Services:

1. 100% refund if complete withdrawal is necessary and if application for refund is made within two weeks of the date of the change(s) to the published schedule.
2. The difference between the amount assessed at registration at the start of the semester and the amount assessed due to change in status or tuition rate if such a change is necessary and if application for refund is made within two weeks of the date of the change(s) to the published schedule.

After the required approvals have been secured by the student, the application for refund must be submitted to the appropriate campus Business Office or Treasury Office for payment. In no case shall payment of a refund be made when a student fails to make application for a refund within two weeks of date of withdrawal, change in status, or change in tuition rate.

Student Activity Fee

1. 100% refund of the student activity fee if complete withdrawal is made within the first two weeks of instruction.
2. No refund of the student activity fee if complete withdrawal is made after the second week of instruction.

FINANCIAL AID

Tuition waivers are available to a small number of students through the Financial Aids Office of the University.

The University of Hawaii participates in several federally-sponsored loan programs. Applications and information may be obtained from the Manoa Campus Director of Financial Aids. Applications should be submitted by March 1 for the following school year. No action will be taken on applications for financial assistance until the student has been officially admitted to the University. The Manoa Campus Office of Financial Aids is also a source of information about other sources of financial assistance.

Students covered by any veterans' program should present appropriate certification to the Veterans Adviser at the time of registration in order to receive benefits. Inquiries regarding all veterans' affairs should be directed to the Manoa Campus Veterans Adviser.

*Subject to change without notice.

Qualified law students are eligible to apply for East-West Center grants. Interested persons should make early inquiry at the Selections Office of the East-West Center.

Small loans may also be arranged from an emergency loan fund for law students contributed by Ned Good, Esq. of Los Angeles, California; by donors to the Dwight J. Miyauchi Memorial loan fund; the Student Memorial loan fund; the Lawrence Kono Memorial loan fund; by Attorney and Mrs. Roy Takeyama and by various Honolulu attorneys through the Honorable Arthur S. K. Fong.

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

The law school curriculum and schedule have been planned to engage law students in the study of law on a *full-time* basis. A "full-time student" is one who devotes substantially all of his or her working hours to the study of law. *Pre-admission and first-year students should not take part-time employment.* Outside employment or other activities may seriously lower the educational value of the law school program.

In certain circumstances, second and third years students who have strong academic records may find part-time employment compatible with their legal studies, *e.g.*, by clerking at a law firm. In no event should this exceed approximately 15 hours weekly.

Students are reminded that academic standards of the School of Law are not altered to take account of demands imposed by outside employment.

The law school's Student Placement Office provides information about part-time legal work and the University maintains information about other jobs.

STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE

The Student Health Service seeks to maintain and safeguard the student's health, both mental and physical, by periodic checkups, limited treatment services, and instruction in good habits of personal hygiene.

Before admission to the University, every student must arrange for a physical examination at his or her expense. The University provides a form for reporting the examination to the Student Health Service. Tuberculin tests or chest x-ray examinations are required of all students annually or more often in certain cases.

Student Health Service facilities include both an out-patient clinic and an infirmary. A nurse is available during off-hours for emergency services.

Medical care beyond the scope of the medical services provided by the University Student Health Service must be paid for by the student. Supplemental insurance coverage to provide for serious illness is essential. The ASUH Students' Accident and Sickness Medical Plan is recommended.

HOUSING

The University has limited housing facilities for professional students. Information may be obtained by writing the Director of Student Housing. The Off-Campus Housing Office is available for help in locating accommodations near the campus.

FOOD SERVICES

Complete food service facilities, including a cafeteria, snack bar, and specially catered party and banquet facilities are available in the Campus Center. The East-West Center cafeteria also offers cafeteria, snack bar and private dining room service. The Gateway House cafeteria serves an a la carte lunch open to anyone

on campus. The snack bar near Hamilton Library offers plate lunches, sandwiches and snacks. Food vending machines throughout the campus provide 24-hour service. Students living in residence halls contract for meals in the required meal plan in the cafeteria designated to serve the individual hall.

CENTER FOR STUDENT DEVELOPMENT

A staff of psychologists, psychiatrists, psychometrists and interns provides educational, vocational and personal counseling to students. Various aptitude, interest and other psychological tests are used as aids in counseling. The center also administers national aptitude and achievement examinations and maintains an educational and vocational library. Services are free for students enrolled at UHM. The center is located at 2440 Campus Road.

PLACEMENT SERVICES

The Student Placement Office is established for the purposes of informing law students and graduates of the career opportunities open to persons with a legal education and of assisting private and public interest law firms, government agencies, industrial concerns, and other prospective employers in their efforts to identify and interview students and graduates. In its operations, the office insists upon strict adherence to the principle of equal employment opportunity without regard to sex, race, religion or national origin. Placement data (required by HEW regulations): The University of Hawaii School of Law graduated its fourth class in May 1979. As of November 1, 1979, 51 of these 52 graduates or 98.1% passed the summer Hawaii State Bar Examination and had obtained employment in legal positions. All of the graduates are currently employed. Beginning salaries for graduates taking legal positions ranged from \$13,000 to \$21,500 per annum. (Additional information on average beginning salaries is to be compiled by the Placement Office and will be available upon request.) It is too early to predict employment prospects for the 1980 graduates because employment statistics are customarily valid only after bar examination results have been announced.

NON-DISCRIMINATION POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Hawaii School of Law to provide equity of opportunity in higher education, both in the educational mission and as an employer. The University is committed to comply with all State and federal statutes, rules and regulations which prohibit discrimination in its policies and practices and direct affirmative action, including but not limited to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, Title IX of the 1972 Education Amendments, the Equal Pay Act of 1963, and Executive Order 11246, as amended.

The University of Hawaii School of Law shall promote full realization of equal opportunity through a positive, continuing program on each campus. This policy is intended to comply with the following laws:

- Executive Order 11246, as amended 11375
- Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - Title IV, as amended by the Education Amendments of 1972
 - Title VI
 - Title VII, as amended by the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972
- Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972
- Equal Pay Act of 1963, as amended by the Education Amendments of 1972

- Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967
- The Higher Education Act, as amended by the Education Amendments of 1972
- Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Act of 1974
- Hawaii Revised Statutes
 - Chapter 76, Section 76-1
 - Chapter 78, Section 78-2
- Other related Federal and State laws

Inquiries regarding compliance with these statutes may be directed to the Equal Opportunity Officer, 2444 Dole Street, Bachman Hall 122, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, Telephone 948-8742, or to the Director of the Office for Civil Rights, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D.C.

STUDENT REGULATIONS

Change of Address

Each student is responsible for keeping the Law School's Records Office and the University's Admissions and Records Office (2530 Dole Street) informed of his or her correct mailing address.

Student Conduct

The COMMUNITY STANDARDS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII and the STATEMENT ON RESPONSIBILITIES OF FACULTY AND STUDENTS, define expected conduct for members of the University community and specify acts subject to University sanctions. Both of these documents are available in the Dean of Students Office, Hawaii Hall 106. Among the activities subject to sanctions including, but not limited to, expulsion from the University, are misrepresentation, cheating or plagiarism, such as the offer to sell and/or use purchased writing and research to obtain academic credit.

The STATEMENT ON RESPONSIBILITIES described above also contains a description of the Academic Grievance Procedures for Students. The document is M-4500, February, 1980.

In addition, the Law School Academic Regulations include sections pertaining to student conduct and discipline as well as a procedure to review final grades. Copies of the Regulations are available in the Associate Dean's office.

Financial Obligations

Students who have not adjusted their financial obligations (traffic fines, library fines, locker fees, lab breakage charges, transcript fees, loans, rental contracts, etc.) to the satisfaction of the Treasury Office may be denied registration, services connected with evidence of instruction (transcripts, diplomas, etc.), and all rights and privileges conferred by the act of registration. Notation of the financial obligation may appear on the transcript.

Copies of the delinquent financial obligations policy and procedures are available for inspection at the office of the Dean of Students and the Treasury Office.

Parking and Traffic

Regulations and special instructions may be obtained in the registration area or from the Auxiliary Services Traffic Desk. Parking permits are sold at registration, or at the traffic desk throughout the year.

ADMISSION TO PRACTICE LAW

Successful completion of law study at an American Bar Association approved law school does not assure admission to the bar of the various states. Among other things, most states require applicants to take and pass a written bar examination and to meet certain character requirements. Other requirements, as well as the examinations themselves, differ considerably from state to state. For example, many states require registration as a candidate for admission to the bar shortly after the commencement of law study and some states have specific law school course and curriculum requirements.

Information about admission requirements for each state is given in the LSAT Prelaw Handbook. Additional information may be requested from the Board of Bar Examiners of each state.

In Hawaii, admission to practice law is regulated by the Supreme Court. A recent amendment to the Rules of the Supreme Court provides that under certain conditions, immigrant lawyers and out-of-state attorneys who attended non-ABA approved law schools may be examined and admitted to the bar. Inquiries concerning these rules should be made to the Supreme Court of Hawaii.

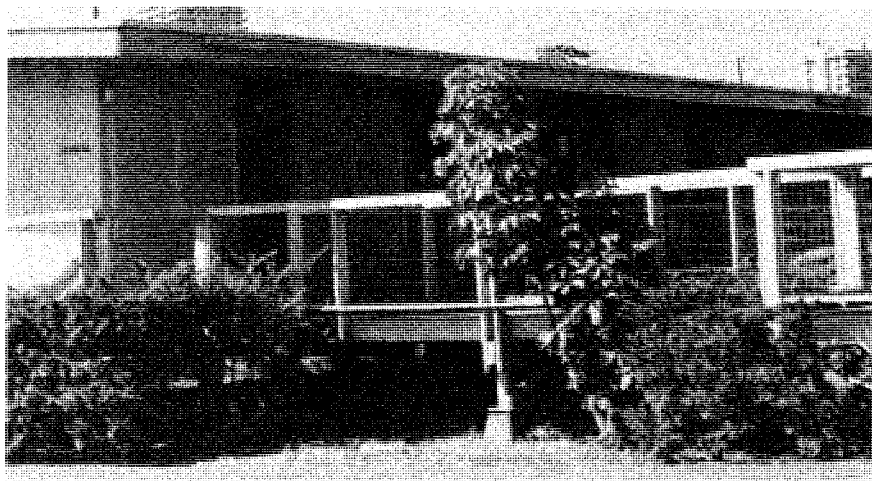
LIAISON WITH THE HAWAII BAR

The Law School is committed to close relations with the members of the Hawaii Bar, resulting in a mutually advantageous relationship.

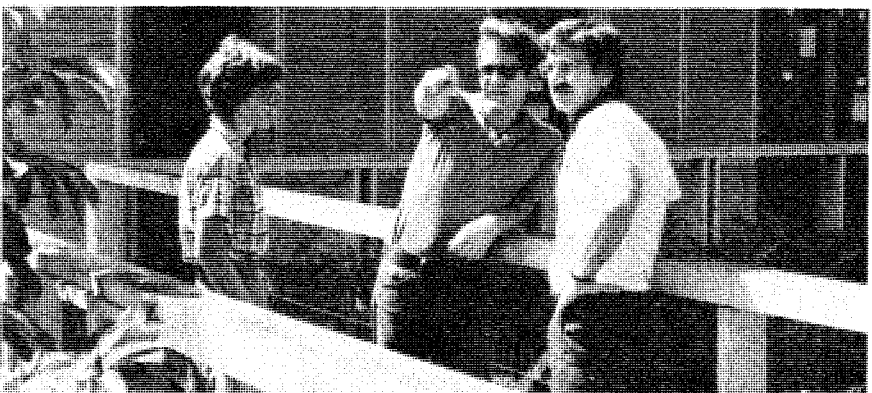
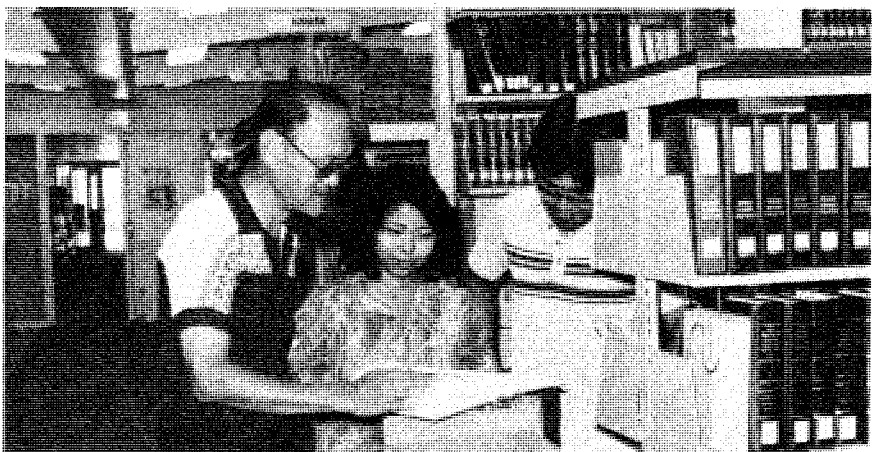
In cooperation with the Hawaii Bar Association and the College of Continuing Education and Community Service, the Law School helped to found in 1977 the Hawaii Institute for Continuing Legal Education. This Institute, under the able direction of Robert S. Toyofuku, provides programs systematically for the Hawaii Bar. The Dean and Professors Miller and Seligson serve on the Board of Directors of HICLE. In addition, through the efforts of Professor Bowman, the School began in 1978 the tradition of providing an annual two-day seminar geared to the continuing education of the Hawaii Judiciary.

The Law School continues to meet formally and informally with Bar committees and members. Particularly useful has been the Law School Liaison Committee, formed during 1974, with attorney members David L. Fairbanks (Chairperson), James Koshiba, Peter Lewis, Yoshio Shigezawa, and Judge Betty Vitousek as initial members. Current members are Bert Kobayashi, Jr., David L. Fairbanks, Roy A. Vitousek III, and the Hon. Masato Doi.

In 1978, through the good offices of then Bar president Daniel H. Case, the Dean of the School was invited to become a regular, non-voting participant at the monthly meetings of the Executive Board of the Hawaii Bar Association. The tradition is being continued under his successor. The Dean and Assistant Dean Kam have been gradually meeting with most of the firms and lawyers in the State on a regular revolving basis. Many of the members of the faculty serve on various Bar committees.



Top: The faculty office courtyard. Middle: Assistant Dean Larry Kam helps students use the library. Bottom: Professors Pam Samuelson and Jerry Dupont discuss the School's progress with John Costonis, a Visiting Professor in 1974-75.



Academic Information

JURIS DOCTOR PROGRAM

Objectives, Methods, and Rationale

The purpose of the Juris Doctor program is to provide degree candidates with the opportunity to equip themselves for active, effective and creative participation in legal counseling, advocacy and decision-making of many different kinds — whether the context be courtroom or legislative hearing, attorney's office or corporate board room, state agency or federal commission, community center or international conference table. Students are encouraged to study law and legal institutions as an integral part of larger social, political-economic, and ecological systems. For example, the nationwide problem of accident and the distribution of accident costs is used as a focus for studying the tort process. Similarly, study of the criminal law is related to the broader problem of society's ability to control social behavior.

This emphasis on context often necessitates the use of theories and findings from other disciplines such as moral philosophy, psychology, sociology, economics, political science, and marine sciences — to name only a few. Moreover, on the premise that we can learn from the lawmaking efforts of others, historical and comparative legal materials are utilized.

A major concern throughout is to *evaluate* the effects of law and to explore alternative approaches, as well as to describe and predict the law's *operational* meaning.

At this law school, special attention is given to instruction in the performance of lawyers' skills and tasks including, among many others, the analysis of statutes and judicial opinions, policy analysis and planning, brief-writing, trial and appellate advocacy, interviewing and counseling, legislative research and drafting, and applying ethical norms.

Techniques of instruction include the traditional "Socratic method," whereby an instructor rigorously questions individual students in a large group setting, lectures, the problem method, informal small group discussions, individually supervised field and library research projects, films and "laboratory learning" experiences. "Clinical" components in the form of real or simulated lawyers' tasks pervade the program. Small-group work, in particular, is organized around client problems, actual as well as hypothetical. Second and third year small-group seminars and clinical workshops offer sufficient variety to permit most students to elect work in areas of their preference.

The school is committed to pedagogic flexibility and variety. It is also committed to the view that learning is an enterprise in which members of the faculty should function as facilitating participants as well as sources of knowledge. Accordingly, students are expected to clarify and develop their own objectives, methods and values. This emphasis on student self-responsibility and initiative is, in part, an acknowledgment that today's students will confront problems in the twenty-first century. Preparation for that task, and successful performance, depend heavily on the inclination and ability to learn continuously and on one's own. Therefore, a foremost concern of the school is to provide assistance in "learning how to learn."

Implicit if not explicit in the foregoing are certain premises about legal education:

1. Legal education should be pervasively "clinical," whether this means

representation of a flesh and blood client in court under the new Student Practice Rule or hypothetical problem solving in the classroom — or something in between, such as simulation or role-playing with videotape playback. In short, programs of legal education should include numerous and varied exercises in problem solving and the performance of lawyers' tasks, enriched by extensive reference to appropriate bodies of theory and data, and supervised in varying degrees.

2. Effective performance by lawyers, and hence effective legal education, must draw upon theories and data from all fields of inquiry relevant to the problem at hand. The personal injury lawyer involved with complex medical issues, no less than the environmental lawyer confronting difficult problems of economics and technology, must have the capability to integrate difficult non-legal materials into the legal product.
3. Efficient and creative problem solvers learn from the experiences of other people. Thus, law students should be habituated and enabled to utilize historical and comparative materials.
4. A great many contemporary legal disputes and problems have international components or ramifications. Their integrated treatment should be the rule and not the exception.
5. Not less but more effort is needed to familiarize students with contemporary law, especially in the operational as distinguished from the verbal sense, and to equip them with lawyer's skills.
6. Lawyers work primarily with people, and mostly at close range. Thus a good lawyer has a wide range of interpersonal skills, including a thorough knowledge of him or herself. This suggests the utility in legal education of drawing upon modern applied behavioral science and related theories and techniques.
7. There is now and probably always has been a need for more inclination and ability among lawyers to undertake well-reasoned professional decision-making in the moral sphere — i.e., to perceive and deal effectively with ethical considerations.
8. Law teachers should regularly examine and evaluate what they do.

First-Year Curriculum

The purposes of the first-year curriculum are to:

1. introduce students to the experience of performing lawyer's work — its various contexts, objectives, methods, and difficulties;
2. develop minimal competence in the analysis of client-problems, in certain forms of oral and written communication, in dealing with people, and in resolving questions of personal or professional ethics;
3. instill the habit of approaching legal problems with full reference to the context in which they arise;
4. begin to develop the propensity and ability to utilize the output of other disciplines;
5. develop a working knowledge of the verbal content and operational meaning of several important areas of law;
6. help students understand the legal profession, its problems, its needs and its future direction; and
7. by virtue of all the above, prepare students for their second and third years at law school.

The core of the first-year curriculum is the Legal Method Seminar. It engages students *from the outset* in the utilization of their knowledge, skills, and perceptive powers in the service of real or simulated clients. Thus the subject-matter of the seminar is the performance of lawyers' skills and its pedagogical method is *learning by doing*. In addition to its separate educational functions, the seminar provides an experiential supplement to course work: each semester's seminar problems are drawn from subject-matter areas treated by that semester's courses, and are prepared in cooperation with the teachers of those courses. Course work, in turn, increases the knowledge base available to students for utilization in handling seminar client-problems.

Second-Year Curriculum

The purposes of the second-year curriculum are to:

1. expose students to a wide range of important legal subjects and problems not treated in the first year and to clarify the fundamental issues and arguments involved in such subjects and problems;
2. significantly increase students' competence to perform legal research and legal writing, using theories and data from other relevant fields of knowledge as well as more conventional legal materials;
3. strengthen knowledge, methodology and skills acquired during the first year; and, by virtue of all the above;
4. prepare students for their third year of law school.

All second-year students are required to take Constitutional Law I. In addition, each student must elect one second-year seminar in the spring semester. Most of the second-year required seminars have prerequisites or corequisites. See page 29 for the specific requirements for each. Residual credit hours are to be utilized for courses from among the General Electives listed below.

Second-year course work provides breadth of coverage. Depth is provided by the seminars, which enable every student to devote seven or eight hours (four in the seminar plus three or four in the course with which the seminar is associated) to one subject matter area.

Third-Year Curriculum

The purpose of the third-year curriculum is to provide:

1. opportunities for intensive first-hand, supervised experience in the performance of complex lawyers' tasks, so as to prepare students insofar as possible for the difficult and unforeseeable problems they will face as lawyers in a rapidly changing, interdependent world, and
2. advanced-level study of legal problem or doctrinal areas, with opportunities to elect courses of special interest to students.

Before the beginning of their third year, students may elect one of the Clinical Workshops offered in the fall and spring semesters. (Some of these workshops have prerequisite courses. Such prerequisites may only be waived by the workshop instructor.) Residual credit-hours in each semester are to be utilized for courses from among the General Electives listed below and for approved Special Projects, wherein third-year students may apply to have academic credit awarded for externships, directed research or independent research. (Requirements for Special Projects are set forth on page 31.)

CURRICULUM AND COURSES*

The first-year program is entirely prescribed. In each semester of the first year, every student must take a seminar and other designated courses, as follows:

FALL SEMESTER OF THE FIRST YEAR

	Credit-Hours
Civil Procedure I (Law 516)	3
Contracts I (Law 509)	3
Criminal Justice (Law 513)	4
Torts Process I (Law 522)	2
Legal Research (Law 506)	1
Legal Method Seminar (Law 504)	3
	16

SPRING SEMESTER OF THE FIRST YEAR

Civil Procedure II (Law 517)	3
Contracts II (Law 510)	3
Real Property Law I (Law 518)	4
Torts Process II (Law 523)	3
Legal Method Seminar (Law 505)	3
	16

In the second year each student must take Constitutional Law I and one seminar, plus electives, as follows:

FALL SEMESTER OF THE SECOND YEAR

Constitutional Law I (Law 533)	3
Electives†	

SPRING SEMESTER OF THE SECOND YEAR

Seminar (Law 530)	4
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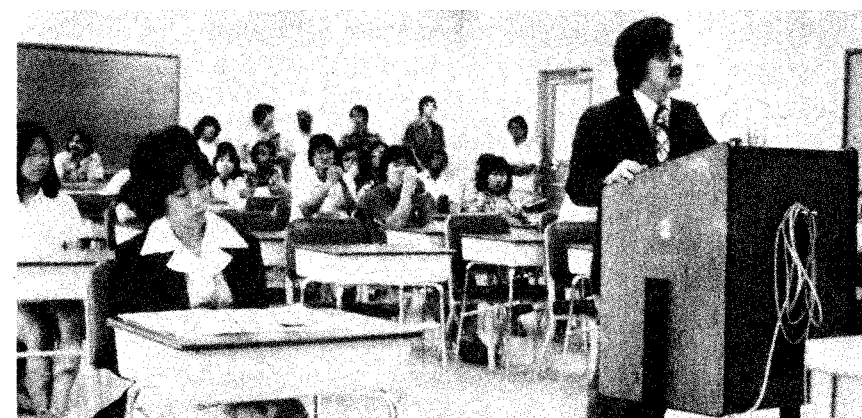
(There will be five Law 530 seminars offered in the spring 1981 semester. A student must enroll in one. The seminar topics will include Evidence, Real Property, Constitutional Law, Federal Income Taxation, and Law Review. The Law Review seminar is open only to students who have qualified for membership on the editorial staff of the University Law Review.)

Electives†

*Inclusion of courses, seminars and workshops in the curriculum and their content and credit hours are subject to change.

†Students must enroll for at least 12 credit-hours each semester in order to meet residence requirements. Under special circumstances permission may be granted to enroll for only 10 credit-hours.

Top: Chief Justice William S. Richardson addresses the student body. Middle: The School's library building. Bottom: Brian Nakamura argues in a moot court competition as Sheryl Miyahira waits her turn.



In 1980-81 the third year is entirely elective. In addition to general electives listed below, students may also enroll in clinical workshops, as follows:

FALL SEMESTER OF THE THIRD YEAR

Workshop: Litigation (Law 590B) 6
Electives*

SPRING SEMESTER OF THE THIRD YEAR

Workshop: Litigation (Law 590B) 6
(Students who have taken Litigation Workshop in the Fall semester, 6 credit hours, may be permitted, depending upon availability of funds, scheduling, and the consent of the professor, to take the Litigation Workshop again in the spring semester for fewer credit hours.)
Workshop: Estate Planning (Law 590G) 3
Electives*

RECOMMENDED COURSES AND SUGGESTED SEQUENCE

Post first-year courses which are of general relevance to and very important for almost all forms of law practice are Evidence, Federal Income Taxation and Torts Process II. All students are urged to take these courses before graduation.

A normal semester course load is 14 to 16 credit hours. Students who plan to earn more than 17 credit hours per semester must first seek the approval of the Associate Dean.

Courses which are particularly appropriate for election in the second year are:

First Semester

Business Organizations I
Commercial Transactions
Domestic Relations
Federal Courts
Federal Income Taxation
Labor Law
Remedies

Second Semester

Business Organizations II
Constitutional Law II
Criminal Procedure
Evidence
Negotiable Instruments
Real Property II
Wills and Trusts

*Students must enroll for at least 12 credit-hours each semester in order to meet residence requirements. Under special circumstances permission may be granted to enroll for less.

In electing courses, students should carefully consider possible prerequisites or recommendations, as set forth in the course descriptions which follow for courses, seminars and workshops they plan to take in subsequent semesters. More specifically, for the

SECOND YEAR REQUIRED SPRING SEMINARS

Constitutional Law Seminar (Law 530D): Constitutional Law I (Law 533) is a prerequisite.

Evidence Seminar (Law 530M): Evidence (Law 543) is a prerequisite or co-requisite.

Law Review Seminar (Law 530R): Membership on the editorial staff of the University of Hawaii Law Review is a corequisite.

Real Property Seminar (Law 530Q): Real Property I (Law 518) is a prerequisite.

Taxation Seminar (Law 530P): Federal Income Taxation (Law 567) is a prerequisite.

FOR OTHER SECOND AND THIRD YEAR ELECTIVES:

Business Organizations II (Law 532): Business Organizations I (Law 531) or the consent of the instructor is a prerequisite.

Constitutional Law II (Law 534): Constitutional Law I (Law 533) is a prerequisite.

Corporate Taxation (Law 550): Federal Income Taxation (Law 567) is a prerequisite.

Creditors' Remedies and Debtors' Protections (Law 562): Commercial Transactions (Law 554) or the consent of the instructor is a prerequisite.

Estate and Gift Taxation (Law 551): Wills and Trusts (Law 552) or the consent of the instructor is a prerequisite or corequisite.

Federal Courts (Law 571): Civil Procedure I and II (Law 516 and 517) and Constitutional Law I (Law 533) are prerequisites.

International Business Transactions (Law 579): Recommended courses are accounting, Corporate Taxation (Law 550), Anti-Trust (Law 553) and Business Organizations II (Law 532).

Litigation Workshop (Law 590B): Evidence (Law 543) or the consent of the instructor is a prerequisite.

Real Estate Development & Finance (Law 583): Real Property II (Law 519) or the consent of the instructor is a prerequisite.

Real Property Law II (Law 519): Real Property Law I (Law 518) is a prerequisite.

Torts Process II (Law 523): Torts Process I (Law 522) is a prerequisite.

Trial Practice (Law 563): Evidence (Law 543) is a prerequisite.

Externships: Evidence (Law 543) and Federal Courts (Law 571) are recommended.

In planning a course of study for the second and third years, students are encouraged to seek guidance from members of the faculty.

GENERAL ELECTIVES — POST FIRST-YEAR

FALL SEMESTER	Credit-Hours
Asian Comparative Law (Law 578)	3
*Business Organizations I (Law 531)	3
*Commercial Transactions (Law 554)	4
Conflict of Laws (Law 538)	2
Creditors' Remedies and Debtors' Protection (Law 562)	2
Domestic Relations (Law 568)	3
Environmental Law (Law 582)	3
Federal Courts (Law 571)	3
Federal Income Taxation (Law 567)	4
Labor Law (Law 559)	3
Land Use Management and Control (Law 580)	4
Lawyering Skills (Law 546)	2
Legal Aspects of Water Resources Control (Law 588)	2
Litigation Workshop (Law 590B)	6
Military Justice (Law 594)	2
Ocean Law (Law 593)	2
Remedies (Law 539)	3
State and Local Government Law (Law 574)	3

SPRING SEMESTER

Administrative Law (Law 561)	3
Anti-Trust Law (Law 553)	3
Business Organizations II (Law 532)	3
*Constitutional Law II (Law 534)	3
Corporate Taxation (Law 550)	3
Criminal Procedure (Law 541)	2
Estate and Gift Taxation (Law 551)	3
Estate Planning Workshop (Law 590G)	3
*Evidence (Law 543)	4
International Business Transactions (Law 579)	3
Litigation Workshop (Law 590B)	6
Native Hawaiian Rights (Law 581)	3
*Negotiable Instruments (Law 557)	2
Real Estate Development and Finance (Law 583)	3
Real Property Law II (Law 519)	3
International Law (Law 585)	3
Trial Practice (Law 563)	3
*Wills and Trusts (Law 552)	4

*Subjects currently included on the Hawaii Bar Examination.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Second and third-year students may apply to have academic credit awarded for special projects, including externships and independent or directed study or research. (Course title is Directed Individual Study or Research, Law 555V.) Approval will be given if the faculty determines that the proposal is sufficiently specific, that it is likely to be completed according to its terms, and that it offers significant academic benefit, not available in the prescribed curriculum, which is proportionate to the credit sought.

Among the factors which will influence the faculty in approving or disapproving written proposals for special projects are:

1. The number, nature and complexity of the tasks to be performed;
2. The mode and degree of supervision to be provided, and indications of the manner in which the applicant's work will be supervised and critiqued;
3. The qualifications of the person(s) proposed to supervise the applicant's work;
4. Indications of the supervisor's(s') commitment to supervise the applicant's work;
5. The validity and strength of the justification put forth by the applicant for undertaking the project in lieu of offerings in the prescribed curriculum;
6. Agreement to submit significant samples of the applicant's work to the law faculty for appraisal;
7. Degree of detail included in the outline of the proposal and the inclusion of a preliminary bibliography, if applicable; and
8. Other indications that the proposal is a serious one likely to enhance relevant skills, knowledge and capabilities of the applicant.

Students should consult the Associate Dean concerning limitations placed on the number of externship credit hours that may be earned in each semester and toward the JD degree.

Graduate courses or seminars offered outside the Law School by the University of Hawaii (or in rare cases by other colleges and universities) are also part of Special Projects. A student may have up to three semester hours of such outside work, taken after the first year of law school, credited toward his or her JD degree. Approval for this credit must be secured from the Associate Dean prior to registering for such graduate courses. The graduate course should be useful or relevant to the student's legal education or legal career and its content be of a nature to justify its substitution for a course offered in the Law School.

Students pursuing dual degrees, as for example an MBA, may have up to ten hours of work in the other graduate degree program applied toward the JD degree, again with the Associate Dean's prior approval, and with the same criteria for graduate courses as described above.

No more than a combined total of twelve semester hours of special projects and courses taken outside the law school will be credited toward the requirements for the JD degree.

TRANSFER OF CREDITS FROM OTHER LAW SCHOOLS

With special approval, a limited number of credits (including residency credit) earned at other accredited law schools may be applied toward the degree requirements of this law school.

DESCRIPTION OF COURSES, SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS*

Asian Comparative Law: Law 578 (3) Fall

Prof. Gresser

This course will introduce the student to the basic elements of comparative legal analysis. Our principal concern will be how the Japanese legal system has responded to the problem of environmental deterioration. By this subject we will examine the role of the courts, and the legislative and regulatory processes. Throughout the course we will seek to identify those aspects of Japan's response which may have useful application in the U.S. The course will conclude with one area of current international concern, the increasing conflict between environmental regulations and United States-Japanese trade.

Administrative Law: Law 561 (3) Spring

Prof. Rypinski

The course treats the procedure and remedies for resolving controversies between citizens and government officials exercising administrative power. The institutions and processes through which such power is exercised are examined and attention is given to methods of delimiting the areas of law and discretion in a variety of administrative contexts.

Anti-Trust Law: Law 553 (3) Spring

Prof. Guben

An introductory course in the relationship between government and private enterprise, with a major emphasis on anti-trust and anti-competitive practices. The course examines the historical and legal background of governmental regulation of private property, the development of anti-trust and other anti-monopoly legislation, the regulation of public utilities and other natural monopolies, and the concept of fair practices in the marketplace. In order to better understand contemporary state/private enterprise relations, the course attempts to develop a framework for analyzing the respective roles of government regulation and the market in achieving the goals of economic efficiency and social equity.

Appellate Advocacy: Law 544V (Credits Arranged)

Staff

Students will study the procedural and substantive aspects of appellate practice and prepare written briefs and oral arguments for presentation in moot court competition.

Business Organizations I: Law 531 (3) Fall

Prof. Chang

The principal emphasis is in the areas of agency and partnership and in the formation, control, management, and regulation of corporations.

Business Organizations II: Law 532 (3) Spring

Prof. Chang

This course focuses on an application of federal securities law (particularly Rule 10 (b)(5) to corporate disclosure, fraud, mismanagement, and the transfer of control. The course also examines problems dealing with the responsibility of the corporation and its management to the public and shareholders. (This course replaces the courses formerly designated Securities Regulations.) Prerequisite: Business Organizations I (Law 531) or consent of instructor.

Civil Procedure I and II: Law 516, 517 (3) Fall, (3) Spring

Prof. Rypinski

A study of pre-trial, trial and appellate procedures in the Federal and Hawaii courts. Subjects considered include jurisdiction and venue, actions in state and federal courts and the relationship between such courts, the relationship between procedural and substantive law, pleading and joinder, discovery, jury trial and the role of the judge, verdicts and motions after verdict, judgments and their enforcement and appellate review.

*Inclusion of courses, seminars and workshops in the curriculum and their content and credit hours are subject to change.

Commercial Transactions: Law 554 (4) Fall

Prof. Seligson

A detailed study of the Uniform Commercial Code, Articles 2 (Sales) and 9 (Secured Transactions). Article 2 is concerned with the sale of goods and topics include contract formation and terms; risk of loss; warranties; performance and breach; and remedies. Article 9 focuses on the creation, protection and enforcement of security interests in personal property, covering the scope of article 9; creation and perfection of security interests; remedies on default of the debtor; priorities as between secured party and other interested parties; effect of bankruptcy; and fixtures. This course should be taken before Creditors' Remedies and Debtors' Protection (Law 562).

Conflict of Laws: Law 538 (2) Fall

Prof. Miller

An analysis and consideration of problems respecting the law applicable in transactions or to relationships with elements in more than one state. The law to be applied in such situations, the theoretical bases of Choice of Law, and the issues these matters can present under the Constitution of the United States will be discussed.

Constitutional Law I: Law 533 (3) Fall

Prof. Van Dyke

An introduction to the judicial function in constitutional cases, the jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court, and discretionary barriers to judicial review. A study of the division of powers between the states and the nation, the powers of Congress, the commerce clause and governmental immunities. This course will also introduce students to problems in the areas of equal protection, due process, and First Amendment freedoms that are dealt with in greater detail in Constitutional Law II (Law 534).

Constitutional Law II: Law 534 (3) Spring

Staff

A continuation of Constitutional Law I with special emphasis on problems of equal protection, procedural fairness and freedom of speech. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law I (Law 533).

Contracts I and II: Law 509, 510 (3) Fall, (3) Spring

Prof. Seligson

A survey of the law relating to the formation, validity, performance and breach of contracts, and the remedies for breach. Topics include the enforceability of promises; offer and acceptance; policing the bargain; unconscionability; remedies for breach; interpretation and construction of contracts; performance and breach; impossibility of performance; third party beneficiaries; and assignment and delegation. In addition to critically examining traditional common law doctrines, the course focuses on recent changes and developments as reflected in the tentative drafts of the Restatement of the Law, Contracts 2d, and in Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code. It is also designed to demonstrate the interaction of private needs and the public interest in the sphere of Contract Law, as well as the important creative role of the lawyer in structuring and shaping private agreements so as to minimize the necessity for litigation.

Corporate Taxation: Law 550 (3) Spring

Prof. Chang

The course examines tax aspects of the formation, operation, reorganization, and liquidation of corporations. Attention is given to corporate distributions and adjustments under subchapter C of the Internal Revenue Code as well as to tax problems that arise between shareholders and their closely-held corporation. Prerequisite: Federal Income Taxation (Law 567).

Creditors' Remedies and Debtors' Protection: Law 562 (2) Fall

Prof. Samuelson

Legal problems of the enforcement of claims, dealing with the execution of judgments, exemptions, provisional and summary remedies, fraudulent conveyances, assignments for the benefit of creditors, and proceedings under the Bankruptcy Act with special reference to the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978. This course is designed to complement Commercial Transactions (Law 554) which is a prerequisite.

Criminal Justice: Law 513 (4) Fall**Prof. Bowman**

An examination of substantive rules, enforcement procedures, and rationales of the criminal law in the United States. The course begins with a survey of criminal procedure from arrest through sentencing, with special attention given to constitutional constraints on the crime investigation process, the theory and operation of the exclusionary rule, and the imposition of criminal sanctions in general and the death penalty in particular. Study of the criminal sentencing process raises important jurisprudential questions about the appropriateness and efficacy of judicially imposed sanctions as a means of controlling deviant behavior. The study of procedure is followed by an analysis of general principles of the substantive criminal law, including criteria for culpability judgments, elements of offenses, and selected defenses. The study of crimes focuses on the Hawaii Penal Code. Pervasive attention is given to the operation of the criminal process in Hawaii, and the course includes a fieldwork component which presents the opportunity for students to visit the courts, the police department, the correctional facilities, and other agencies concerned with criminal justice in Hawaii.

Criminal Procedure: Law 541 (2) Spring**Prof. Barkai**

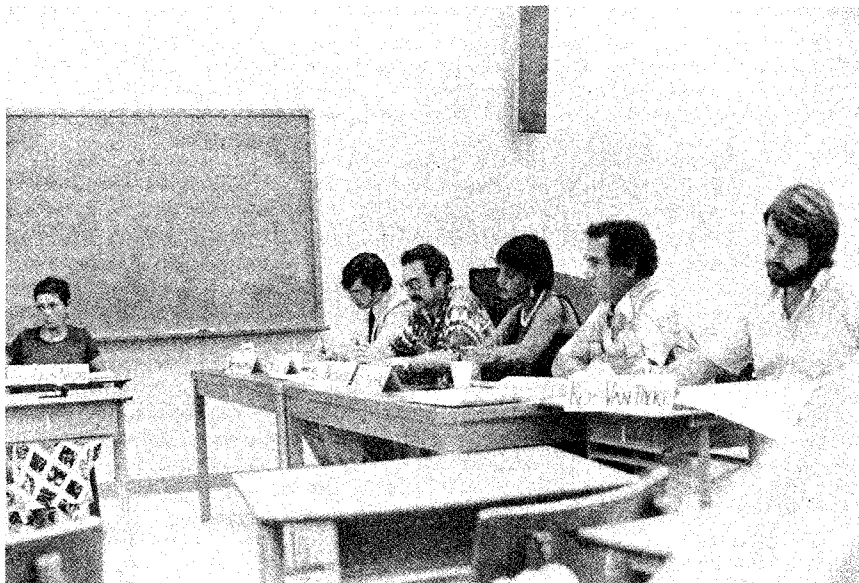
An examination of criminal procedure with emphasis on state procedure. Includes selected constitutional, statutory and court rules governing criminal investigations, apprehension, charging processes, pre-trial activity, guilty pleas, trials, sentencing and post-conviction remedies.

Directed Individual Study or Research: Law 555V (Credits Arranged)**Staff**

Directed individual study or research in selected legal topics or problems. This course title and number also covers externships and clerkships. Must be arranged and approved in accordance with requirements for "Special Projects," page 31.

Domestic Relations: Law 568 (3) Fall**Mr. Harris**

A study of the legal forms of — and responses to — the formation, maintenance, and dissolution of the family. Topics include marriage, annulment, divorce, alimony, separation agreements, child custody and adoption. Attention is also given to proceedings to determine parentage.



Students and faculty participate in a Mock Legislative Hearing with former State Representative Lisa Naito.

Environmental Law: Law 582 (3) Fall**Prof. Gresser**

The course introduces students to the basic policy questions and problems concerning the environment. A thorough examination of Federal and Hawaii statutes is conducted in conjunction with a review of Federal and Hawaii cases which led to the enactment of the statutes or which interpreted them after their enactment. Particular attention is given to the theoretical and practical problems inherent in environmental litigation. Thereafter, the course focuses on the environmental problems of Hawaii and seeks to draw on applicable statutory and case law to develop recommendations for future action.

Estate and Gift Taxation: Law 551 (3) Spring**Prof. Rutter**

A study of various tax problems encountered in the distribution of wealth by inter vivos and testamentary disposition, including an examination of federal estate and gift taxes, the Hawaii inheritance tax, problems in the assignment of income, and federal income taxes upon estates and trusts. Prerequisite or corequisite: Wills and Trusts (Law 552) or consent of the instructor.

Evidence: Law 543 (4) Spring**Prof. Bowman**

A comprehensive examination of problems of proof and the rules of evidence. Initial focus is on the trial of a lawsuit, the functions of judge, counsel and jury, the burden of proof and the professional responsibility of the trial lawyer. Special attention is given to the concept of relevance, the law of hearsay, problems of testimonial proof, and the theory and operation of privileges. The course seeks to question the efficacy of evidence rules as a means of enabling triers of fact to reconstruct past events with accuracy, and at the same time to provide a good working knowledge of evidence law. Problem-solving exercise will include comparative examination and evaluation of the Federal Rules of Evidence, the Uniform Rules of Evidence, and Hawaii Evidence Law Problems of Scientific Evidence will be explored.

Federal Courts: Law 571 (3) Fall**Judge King**

An examination of the jurisdiction and law-making powers of the federal courts, including standing issues, the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the federal-question and diversity-of-citizenship jurisdiction of the federal district courts, the immunities from suit in the federal courts possessed by governmental entities and officers, intervention by federal courts in state proceedings, and choice of law in the federal courts. Particular emphasis is placed on relevant Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Prerequisites: Civil Procedure I (Law 516) and Constitutional Law I (Law 533).

Federal Income Taxation: Law 567 (4) Fall**Prof. Rutter**

An introduction to some of the more important problems created by the federal tax on the income of individuals, corporations, partnerships, and fiduciaries. The tax consequences of a variety of common transactions are explored — e.g., home ownership, charitable contributions, medical payments, and divorce. Special tax problems of wage earners, investors, and business persons are examined. Considerable attention throughout is given to the usefulness of the income tax as a means of encouraging or discouraging particular activities, and to the questions raised by rate progression. Students are expected to develop proficiency in the use of the Internal Revenue Code and Treasury Regulations.

International Business Transactions: Law 579 (3) Spring**Prof. Gresser**

This course examines five or six international business transactions from the perspective of a lawyer advising a client of the tax, trade, antitrust, exchange control and other legal aspects of the transactions. The transactions range from trade contracts to complex investment agreements, and will involve the laws of several legal systems, as well as certain aspects of international law involving economic regulation.

Labor Law: Law 559 (3) Fall**Prof. Guben**

The course focuses on the regulation of union-management relations under state and federal law. Topics covered will include: historical development of labor law; problems relating to union organization, recognition, and the duty to bargain collectively; the legality of strikes, picketing, and boycotts; employer interference with concerted activities; and the relations between unions and their members.

Land Use Management and Control: Law 580 (4) Fall**Prof. Callies**

This is a survey course intended to cover as many aspects of public land use management and control of private land as possible in one semester. Breadth of coverage, rather than in-depth examination, is the goal. Zoning, subdivision and housing codes, state and regional land control statutes, together with those aspects of eminent domain, environmental and public land management law affecting the use of private land form the basic core of the course. Special topics such as exclusionary zoning and growth management will also be discussed in the context of a general survey.

Law Review: Law 545 (Credits Arranged)**Staff**

Students selected for the Law Review Editorial Board have responsibility for editorial research, writing and production of the Law Review published by the School of Law. Credit hours are variable and this course can be repeated with the consent of the faculty adviser.

Lawyering Skills: Law 546 (2) Fall**Profs. Barkai/Countiss**

An examination of the experience of being a lawyer. The lawyering process of representing clients is examined with particular emphasis on becoming and being a lawyer, interviewing and counseling, investigation and preparation of cases, and negotiation. Not open to students who take Litigation workshop.

Legal Method Seminar: Law 504, 505 (3) Fall, (3) Spring**Staff**

A carefully sequenced and closely supervised introduction to the experience of lawyering, this seminar is intended to develop lawyering skills, to foster a contextual and multi-disciplinary approach to client problem-solving, to promote ethical sensitivity, to provide psychological support, and to add an experiential component to course work. Each seminar group (consisting of one instructor and approximately twelve students) functions like a small law firm, with the instructor as "senior partner." Seminar groups meet twice each week. The introductory problem of the course requires each seminar group to represent, advise and interview a "client" in a live local legal problem, conduct factual research, select objectives to be pursued, analyze some portion of the relevant legal doctrine, explore policy considerations, and develop recommendations or serve as advocate for its client (e.g., in a mock legislative committee hearing). This "introductory block" provides students with some sense of what the lawyering process entails and, even more, with many unanswered questions. It also provides an opportunity for students to acquire the propensity and the ability to work closely with each other and with their seminar instructors. Instructors also meet their students individually on a regular basis and are available for additional "ad hoc" conferences. Students may expect that each credit-hour of seminar will require more out-of-class work than each credit-hour in more conventional courses.

Seminar placement is by lot. At the commencement of the second semester the seminars will be recomposed by lot, subject to the qualification that no student will have the same seminar instructor in both semesters.

Legal Research: Law 506 (1) Fall**Prof. Dupont**

The objective of the course is to familiarize students with the bibliographic tools necessary for access to the primary sources of legislative, administrative, and judicial decisional output, and to the literature of other disciplines. Problems and exercises are introduced which involve auxiliary aids and commercially published research tools having special pertinence to particular subject areas. Library research is approached both as an aid in clarifying particular legal questions and also as a means of long-term self-education.

Legal Aspects of Water Resources Control: Law 588 (2) Fall**Prof. Chang**

This course will cover the legal aspects of water and water rights with a primary focus on Hawaii. The topics will include: Native Hawaiian Water Rights, *Pre-McBryde* caselaw, *McBryde* and *Post-McBryde* developments, water pollution, ground water designation, institutional relationships and various types of allocation systems.

Military Justice: Law 594 (2) Fall**Col. Keever**

A study of military justice, martial law, and military government.

Native Hawaiian Rights: Law 581 (3) Spring**Mr. Hare**

The purpose of this course is to examine the status and evolution of the rights of native Hawaiians to the lands and its usufructs. Areas of study include the relationship of the rights to possession and use of the land vested in the Monarchy, the chiefs, and native tenants prior to the imposition of a western legal system defining land tenure; the effect of the Great Mahele of 1848; the erosion of native land rights through adverse possession, land court registration and quiet title litigation; the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act; and the recently revived question of land reparation. Finally, the course analyzes the potential of utilizing native rights based on statute, custom and use to fashion new and expanded rights to land and its usufructs.

Negotiable Instruments: Law 557 (2) Spring**Staff**

A study of Uniform Commercial Code's provisions which deal with commercial paper (Articles 3 & 4). Discussions will focus on the concept of negotiability, the holder-in-due-course doctrine, allocation of risk for forgery and alteration, and the legal relation between a bank and its customer.

Ocean Law: Law 593 (2) Fall**Dr. Park**

The course will lead off with a general background and current status of the law of the sea. It examines the role and impact of developing marine technology on ocean law and institutions. Floating cities, aquaculture, oil and manganese nodule exploitation, and military matters are examined. It focuses special attention on the implications of technological developments in these areas for East Asia and the Pacific and seeks to develop an outline for needed institutional and legal responses. Developments which have taken place at recent U.N. Law of the Sea Conferences will be discussed.

Pre-Admission Seminar: Law 501, 502 (4) Fall, (4) Spring**Prof. Spade**

Special seminar for pre-admission program students designed to develop analytical, research, and communications skills in the context of the substantive law courses in which they are concurrently enrolled. Credits in this seminar do not count toward the requirements for a JD degree.

Real Estate Development and Finance: Law 583 (3) Spring**Mr. Rolls**

The course includes an examination and analysis of various federal and state laws the attorney will have to understand and apply in the practice of real estate development and financing law. Emphasis is placed on the condominium, securities, subdivision, consumer protection, and mortgage areas. The course stresses both practice and theory and students are expected both to study and draft leases, condominium documents, sales contracts, and mortgages. The increasingly important role of the attorney in the ever-expanding complexities of the development process is examined and the expanded liabilities and ethical obligations imposed on the attorney by his role discussed and analyzed in depth. Prerequisite: Real Property II (Law 519) or consent of instructor.

Real Property Law I: Law 518 (4) Spring**Prof. Callies**

The first basic course in property is the foundation of all further study relating to land, its ownership, development and regulation. As such, emphasis will be on the theory underlying concepts of property and tenure. While elements of personal property will be summarized, emphasis will be on real property. Subjects covered include estates in land, future interests, concurrent ownership, eminent domain, covenants, easements, licenses, public land use controls, air rights, water rights, and adverse possession.

Real Property Law II: Law 519 (3) Spring**Mr. Wong**

This course will examine the contract of sale, equitable conversion, and the deed. Aspects of real estate transactions which are unique to Hawaii will also be studied. To the extent that time permits more advanced subjects, such as public land use control measures and private real estate development, will be introduced. Prerequisite: Real Property Law I (Law 518).

Remedies: Law 539 (3) Fall**Mr. Ezra**

Students will study the law of damages and unjust enrichment, rescission, restitution, injunctions, specific performance, reformation, other equitable remedies and the interplay between legal and equitable relief. Special reference will be made to Hawaii substantive law and practice.

Seminars: Law 530

All students are required to take a Law 530 seminar for which they must write a substantial paper of publishable quality. This seminar is taken during the spring semester of a student's second year.

Seminar, Constitutional Law: Law 530D (4) Spring**Justice Kidwell**

A writing course designed to develop the student's ability to use legal concepts and to write a note of publishable quality. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law I, Law 533; corequisite: Constitutional Law II, Law 534, or consent of the instructor.

Seminar, Evidence: Law 530M (4) Spring**Prof. Bowman**

Students research and write a substantial paper of publishable quality on scientific evidence in criminal cases. Students select a particular forensic science topic, such as blood analysis or ballistics and conduct research into the substantive and methodological aspects of that field. Legal research will focus on the qualifications of expert witnesses in the chosen field, plus criteria for evidentiary use of particular scientific tests and experiments. Prerequisite: Evidence (Law 543).

Seminar, Law Review: Law 530R (4) Spring**Prof. Gresser**

Corequisite: Membership on the editorial staff of the *University of Hawaii Law Review*.

Seminar, Real Property: Law 530Q (4) Spring**Prof. Callies**

Study and research into one or more of the contemporary problems in the real property area. Each student is expected to produce a paper of publishable quality exploring one of the selected problems in detail. Prerequisite: Real Property (Law 518).

Seminar, Federal Income Taxation: Law 530P (4) Spring**Prof. Rutter**

A writing course dealing with problems and topics in the area of Federal Income Taxation. Students will be required to research and write a paper of publishable quality.

State and Local Government Law: Law 574 (3) Fall**Prof. Callies**

The purpose of the course is to survey and analyze the organization, powers and duties of state and local governments, their interaction, and how they fit within the increasingly pervasive federal system. Cases, statutes, ordinances and explanatory articles will form the basis of the course. While we will emphasize those aspects of state, local and federal relations which have particular relevance to Hawaii, the course will also touch upon certain aspects of those relations which are common elsewhere in the federal system. Control of activities of one level of government by others, both directly, and indirectly by means of inducements, will be a common theme. Specific subject areas will include home rule and charter revision, the authority of appointive state governing boards such as a university board of regents, executive privilege, and the limits to federal authority over state and local functions.

Torts Process I: Law 552 (2) Fall**Prof. Miller**

An introduction to the law and policy of civil recovery for injury, with strong emphasis on the process by which tort law and policy are prescribed and applied. The course focuses mainly upon negligence, strict liability, and other accident compensation and deterrence systems.

Torts Process II: Law 523 (3) Spring**Prof. Miller**

A continuation of Torts Process I (Law 522) which examines the law and policy of torts not fully covered in the earlier course. Topics will include the intentional torts, nuisance, defamation, privacy, and misrepresentation. Prerequisite: Torts Process I (Law 522).

Transnational (International) Law: Law 585 (3) Spring**Prof. Van Dyke**

An examination of the evolving process of formulating rules to govern the nations and peoples of the world in their attempts to solve the many transnational problems that are now recognized as requiring global solutions. After looking at the United Nations and discussing how it works and its inability to

solve many of the major disputes of recent years, students will examine a series of problems in detail to see how the world community is dealing with them: (a) the Law of the Sea negotiations, (b) the laws of war, (c) human rights, (d) economic problems, and (e) food shortages and population expansion. Students will also examine both the substantive content of the current rules and the procedures by which the rules are being developed. Finally, the enforcement mechanisms that are available and ways in which international law can be used in the courts of the United States will be studied.

Trial Practice: Law 563 (3) Spring**Staff**

With the assistance of members of the Hawaii trial bar, students will examine sequential stages of pre-trial and trial practice in a problem setting. Topics will include investigation, pleadings, motions, discovery, voir dire examination, opening statements, direct and cross examination, closing argument, selected evidentiary problems, post-trial motions, and appellate practice. Students will engage in simulated exercises and their work will be criticized. The course will be graded on a credit/no-credit basis. Prerequisite: Evidence (Law 543).

Wills and Trusts: Law 552 (4) Spring**Prof. Countiss**

The course deals primarily with the disposition of family wealth. Topics will include: the making of wills; the creation, enforcement, administration and termination of trusts; intestate succession, including probate. Attention will be focused on Hawaii practice and procedure, and particularly on practice under the Uniform Probate Code.

Workshops: For Third Year Students Only.**Workshop, Estate Planning: Law 590G (3) Spring****Staff**

In this workshop students will be expected to devise estate plans for hypothetical clients utilizing wills, trusts, inheritance, class gifts, charitable gifts, powers of appointment and various forms of investments. The students will study the impact of federal income taxes, federal estate and gift taxes, as well as Hawaii taxes and the law of property on such estate plans. Prerequisite: Wills and Trusts (Law 552), Federal Income Taxation (Law 567), Estate and Gift Taxation (Law 551), or consent of instructor.

Workshop, Litigation: Law 590B (6) Fall, (6) Spring**Profs. Barkai/Countiss**

Students, practicing pursuant to Hawaii Supreme Court Rule 25 with supervising faculty, will represent clients in a variety of selected types of litigation and counseling. In the field work students will act as attorneys and counselors; in the classroom they will critically examine the lawyering process through the use of seminar classes, case analyses, and simulation exercises. Prerequisite: Evidence (Law 543). (Evidence may be taken as a corequisite with the consent of instructor.)

GRADES AND DEGREE REQUIREMENTS

Grades

With the exception of "Special Projects" (Law 555V) and a few other instances where "Credit/No Credit" is permitted, grades are assigned by the faculty to all students for academic work carried for credit. They are recorded in the Dean's office, and are limited to the following:

	Grade Points
A — Excellent	4
B — Good	3
C — Satisfactory	2
D — Low Pass	1
F — No Pass	0
I — Incomplete	0

Examinations in courses (as distinguished from seminars and workshops) are graded anonymously.

Grades for work done in the first semester of the first year will not under any circumstances be disclosed by the Dean's office to anyone other than the student involved and employees of the Law School acting in an official capacity.

Transcripts of grades received for work done after the first semester of the first year may be disclosed to persons other than employees of the University only with the express consent of the student (or former student) involved. Such transcripts will not contain a computation of either cumulative average or class standing.

Degree Requirements

Subject to rules and regulations of the University of Hawaii, the Juris Doctor degree will be awarded upon completion of the following requirements:

- A. Full-time residence in the school for at least six academic semesters;
- B. Eighty-four semester credit hours earned (excluding credit hours of "F," "no credit," "I" or "W") including a grade of "D" or better in all required seminars and workshops;
- C. A cumulative grade point average of either:
 1. 2.0 or better in all work taken after the first semester of the first year, or
 2. 1.90 or better in all work taken after the first semester of the first year plus 68 credit hours of C (2.0) or better in work taken after the first semester of the first year; and
- D. In addition, a student must complete the above requirements within five years of admission to the School of Law.

Full-time study shall mean registration for a minimum of 12 credit-hours of study per semester, plus regular and punctual attendance at scheduled class meetings. The latter requirement is based on the premise that the instructional program can only realize its full potential with active participation by all members of the Law School community.

Subject to limitations imposed by accrediting institutions or the University of Hawaii, the faculty may permit exceptions to certain of the above requirements in individual cases for reason of illness, family emergency, and the like.

Upon due notice and fair hearing consistent with law and University regulations, the faculty may dismiss from the Law School any student who engages in conduct which violates applicable rules of law or University regulations, including those of the Law School. (See Student Regulations, page 20.)

PRE-ADMISSION TO LAW SCHOOL PROGRAM

The Pre-Admission to Law School Program is designed to provide students from disadvantaged population groups under-represented in the Hawaii Bar with an opportunity to improve and to demonstrate their ability to do law school work. The students, who are selected from among applicants with records not strong enough to justify admission into the regular program, must nonetheless show enough promise to indicate potential for successful completion of law study and significant contribution as lawyers.

Students in the Pre-Admission to Law School Program enroll each semester in selected first-year law courses and one special law seminar for Pre-Admission students. Completion of the law courses with a grade point average of 2.0 (based on the full year's work or that of the second semester) assures the student of entrance into the succeeding year's class as a full-time law student. Students earning between a 1.6 and a 2.0 average can be admitted into the regular program on probation. Students who earn a 2.5 average at the end of their first semester can matriculate into the regular program at that point. Credits received in the regular law courses count toward the requirements for a JD degree.

Financial assistance may be available to qualified Pre-Admission students through the University's Financial Aids Office. Information and application forms may be obtained by writing to: Financial Aids Office, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 2442 Campus Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822.

OTHER LAW SCHOOL PROGRAMS

Dual degrees: Law students may integrate their law school work with graduate work in other departments and colleges and, at the end of four years or less, receive both the Juris Doctor and a Master's degree. In planning such programs, students may reduce the total requirements for both degrees by receiving law school credit (up to ten credit hours) for approved graduate-level courses and by arranging to receive graduate credit for law school courses. (See "Special Projects," page 31.)

Specific programs leading to a JD and a Master of Business Administration, a Master of Architecture, and a Master of Arts in Asian Studies have been arranged with the respective college and departments at the University. The Associate Dean of the Law School is prepared to assist students in developing like programs with other colleges and departments.

Students interested in a dual degree program must apply separately and be admitted to both the School of Law and the college which offers the Master's degree. *Admission to one program does not guarantee admission to the other.*

The first year in law school is a fully-prescribed full-time program. Students who desire to enroll in a dual degree program should plan not to take any courses outside the School of Law during the first academic year of the JD program.

GOVERNANCE OF THE LAW SCHOOL

Policies, regulations, and procedures for the governance of the Law School are established and administered by the deans and faculty in consultation, as appropriate, with the University Administration, students, and others.

Copies of the official academic regulations, which govern such matters as academic records, requirements for the JD degree, grades, eligibility to continue in residence, readmission, examination policies, procedures for review of final grades, Pre-Admission to Law School Program, plagiarism, transfer credits, as well as other matters as to which information is provided in this bulletin, will be made available to each student.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES

Many more qualified persons apply to the School of Law each year than can be admitted. Information about admissions criteria and procedures followed in the selection process is included in the material accompanying the application form.

All applications for admission must be submitted on forms which are attached to this bulletin or available on request from the Law School Office of Admissions, University of Hawaii, 1400 Lower Campus Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822. A check or money order in the amount of \$10.00 made payable to the University of Hawaii must accompany the application forms. Do not send cash. This application fee is not refundable and may not be applied toward the payment of any other fee.

Persons seeking admission to the School must satisfy the following requirements:

- A. Each applicant must have earned a baccalaureate degree from an accredited United States institution of higher learning or, in the case of a foreign applicant, a baccalaureate or like degree which is fully equivalent.
- B. Each applicant must take the Law School Admission Test. An information bulletin concerning the LSAT and containing registration materials for the test may be obtained by writing to:

ETS Law School Admission Services
Box 2000
Newtown, PA 18940

Applicants in Hawaii may obtain the bulletin from the University of Hawaii School of Law. Applications to take the LSAT must be made directly to ETS, and must be received by them well before the scheduled test dates. It is not necessary that an application for admission be on file with the Law School before taking the test. In your LSAT/LSDAS registration packet you will find the Law School Application Matching Forms. To preserve your rights to privacy, ETS has agreed not to release your LSDAS report to any school that does not furnish ETS your Law School Application Matching Form. The University of Hawaii School of Law cannot process your application without a Law School Application Matching Form. Therefore, *please attach the form to your application*. If you do not, the processing of your application will be delayed until the form is received.

Applicants should be aware that, in the case of those who take the LSAT more than once, the American Bar Association Accreditation Authorities encourage all law schools to use the average of such test results in evaluating the candidate. The University of Hawaii Law School converted to this new system beginning with its entering class of 1979. For Fall 1981 applicants, all requirements stated herein must be completed by March 1, 1981. *The December 1980 LSAT administration is the latest that will be accepted to meet this deadline.*

- C. Each applicant must submit transcripts of his or her college record to the Law School Data Assembly Service for processing. (Register for the LSDAS on the form provided with the Law School Admission Test information bulletin.) Do not send transcripts directly to the School of Law.
- D. Applicants should submit letters of recommendation (two suggested) on the forms provided which should be sent by the writers directly to the School of Law, Attention: Ms. Judith M. Kirkendall, Admissions Officer. The Admissions Committee will consider recommendation letters to the extent, but only to the extent, that the writers actually know and can speak to the applicant's academic potential and relevant personal qualities and circumstances. Pursuant to recent federal law, a student admitted to the Law School is entitled to inspect letters of recommendation in his or her

file, unless the student has signed a waiver of this right of access. However, the School of Law may not require a waiver as a condition for admission to, receipt of financial aid from, or receipt of any other services or benefits from the School. Applicants submitting letters of recommendation, therefore, are free to determine whether or not they wish to waive their potential right to examine such letters. Two copies of an appropriate form for requesting a letter of recommendation will be furnished to the applicant along with the application forms. This recommendation form should be submitted by the applicant to any person from whom a letter of recommendation is sought, and should be returned to the School with the recommendation letter. Letters received without this form signed by either the applicant or the writer will be sent back to the writer without being considered.

Again, for Fall 1981 applicants, all requirements stated above must be completed by March 1, 1981. Applicants will be notified by April 15, 1981, regarding the status of their applications.

Personal interviews are not considered part of the application procedure. However, applicants are invited to speak with the Admissions Officer at the School of Law concerning specific questions or problems.

Applicants who intend to apply for financial aid should do so at the time the Law School application is submitted.

Information and application forms can be obtained from:

Financial Aids Office
University of Hawaii at Manoa
2442 Campus Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Student Exchange Program — Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE)

The School of Law at the University of Hawaii participates in the Student Exchange Programs administered by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, under which legal residents of western states without a law school pay the same tuition and fees at this institution as residents of the State of Hawaii. To be certified as eligible for this program, the student must write to the WICHE certifying officer in his/her home state for the proper application forms. State eligibility requirements vary, and the number of students funded by each state depends upon the level of appropriations by the state legislature. For addresses of state certifying officers, consult the Dean or write to the Director, Student Exchange Programs, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, P.O. Drawer P, Boulder, Colorado 80302.

Transfer Applications

Applications for admission with advanced standing by Hawaii residents who have done work at another American Bar Association-approved law school will be considered but infrequently granted because of the sequential features of the school's program and because of the limited number of spaces available.

In special cases and on a space available basis, students enrolled in other law schools may be permitted to enroll in this law school for credit to be awarded by their home institutions.

Normal admissions criteria are applicable to students applying for transfer, except that special weight is given to prior academic performance in law school. Applicants must possess a law school grade point average of at least 2.0. Applicants with a law school grade point average between 2.0 and 2.5 must present an unusually meritorious case. Applications of these students and those with undergraduate averages below 2.5 or whose LSAT scores were below 500 may only be admitted after special consideration by the full faculty.

The DEADLINE for applications for transfer students is May 1 for Fall matriculation and September 1 for Spring matriculation. Applicants will be notified of admissions decisions in June and October for the Fall and Spring classes, respectively.

Students interested in transferring to this law school are urged to contact the Admissions Office for complete information on criteria and procedures.

NOTICE TO STUDENTS REGARDING PRIVACY RIGHTS

Pursuant to Section 99.6 of the rules and regulations governing the *Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974* (hereinafter the Act), students in attendance at the campuses of the University of Hawaii are hereby notified of the following:

1. It is the administrative policy of the University of Hawaii to subscribe to the requirements of Section 438 of the General Education Provision Act, Title IV, of Public Law 90-247, as amended, and to the rules and regulations governing the Act, which protect the privacy rights of students:
2. The rights of students under the Act include the following, subject to conditions and limitations specified in the Act:
 - (a) The right to inspect and review education records.
 - (b) The right to request to amend education records.
 - (c) The right of protection from disclosure by the University of Hawaii of personally identifiable information contained in education records without permission of the student involved.
 - (d) The right to waive certain rights under the Act.
 - (e) The right to file complaints concerning alleged failure by the University of Hawaii to comply with the Act.
3. Students are advised that institutional policy and procedures required under the Act have been published as Business Manual Instruction 1614, *Policies and Procedures Relating to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 for Students Enrolled in Postsecondary Programs of the University of Hawaii*. Copies of BMI 1614 may be obtained from the Office of the Dean for Student Services, the Dean for Student Affairs, or the Dean for Academic Services, at the campuses of the University of Hawaii at which a student is in attendance.
4. *Directory Information*
Students are advised that certain personally identifiable information is considered by the University to be Directory Information and, in response to public inquiry, may be disclosed without prior consent of the student unless the student otherwise so informs the University not to disclose such information.
 - (a) Name of student.
 - (b) Local address and zip code maintained in the campus locator printout.
 - (c) Local telephone number maintained in the campus locator printout.
 - (d) Major field of study.

- (e) Fact of participation in officially recognized activities and sports.
- (f) Weight and height of members of athletic teams.
- (g) Dates of attendance.
- (h) Most recent educational institution attended.
- (i) Degrees and awards received.
- (j) Educational level.

A student has the right to request that any or all of the above items not be designated Directory Information with respect to that student. Should a student wish to exercise this right, he or she must in person and in writing, not earlier than the first day of instruction nor later than fourteen calendar days from the first day of instruction for the academic term or semester, or the fourth day of a summer session, inform each Campus Registrar at each campus he or she is attending which of the above items are not to be disclosed without the prior consent of that student.

5. Parents of students are advised that information contained in education records, except as may be determined to be Directory Information, will not be disclosed to them without the prior written consent of their sons and daughters.

PRE-LAW EDUCATION

The Law School has no fixed requirements with respect to the content of pre-law education. Programs of study in any of the established disciplines (for example, the physical and social sciences, mathematics, and philosophy) provide good preparation for law study. Reading, reasoning, and communication skills are, of course, critically important; beyond this, both specialized and general knowledge are useful. Openness, liveliness, and independence of mind are essential.

Law school work, like the profession of law itself, increasingly draws upon fields such as biology, marine science, engineering, economics, and psychology — to name only a few. Accordingly, persons who are interested in a law career should not hesitate to do undergraduate work in such fields.

COMMUNITY LEGAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The Dean of the School of Law is also Director of Legal Education for the State of Hawaii. It is his responsibility to promote and oversee a variety of community legal education programs. This responsibility, shared by the law faculty, includes the initiation and support of continuing legal education for the bar; assistance to the University of Hawaii's legal paraprofessional program; the establishment of legal education programs at the primary, secondary and undergraduate levels; and the furtherance of efforts to inform the general public about the functioning of a legal system in a democratic society.

Continuing Legal Education: The Hawaii Institute for Continuing Legal Education is a non-profit educational institution which was formed in 1977 by the Hawaii State Bar Association in conjunction with the University of Hawaii School of Law. The primary purpose of the Institute is to provide continuing legal education programs of high quality for members of the Bar. Seminars and lectures presented by experts in their fields are designed to provide lawyers with opportunities to further their skills and knowledge in particular legal areas, to develop new legal skills and knowledge, and to keep abreast of changes which rapidly occur in many areas of the law.

Initially, the Institute is developing several basic practice courses, seminars at an intermediate and advanced level, and is preparing various publications for use by lawyers in Hawaii. The Institute also seeks to make its programs available to lawyers on the neighbor islands by arranging to hold live programs there and by expanding its video taping capabilities.

The Institute is working closely with the Law School and the University of Hawaii College of Continuing Education and Community Service to provide these programs for lawyers and also to develop programs of legal education to benefit other consumers and deliverers of legal services in the community.

The Executive Director of the Institute is Robert S. Toyofuku, B.S., Tufts University, 1962; LLB, Boston University School of Law, 1965; and LLM, New York University School of Law, 1966. He practiced law for ten years in Honolulu, is a former President of the Young Lawyers' Section of the Bar Association and has taught in the Legal Methods Seminar program at the Law School. The secretary for the Institute is Rita Kashiwabara, who has 14 years experience as a legal secretary.

Further information about the Institute and its programs may be obtained from the Institute's office at the Law School, 1400 Lower Campus Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, telephone (808) 948-6551.

The Legal Assistant Program: As of the spring semester of 1975, legal assistant training has become available at Kapiolani Community College, a part of the University of Hawaii system. The School has provided technical assistance and support for this Program from its inception. The American Bar Association has reviewed the Program and has granted it accreditation, indicating that the Program is in compliance with program guidelines that have been established by the American Bar Association.

The Program is one of six national demonstration projects whose purpose is to develop model curricula and teaching methods for the training of legal assistants. These projects receive financial and technical assistance from the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, pursuant to a contract between the Association and the United States Office of Education.

Utilization of legal assistants is a new concept, having as its objective the more efficient delivery of legal services, with resultant time and costs savings both to the attorney and client. Students in the Program are trained to deal with a great variety of legal problems and transactions that are recurrent in nature. The legal assistant functions in a paraprofessional role analogous to the physician's assistant (paramedic) in the medical field. The Program has four major components — required core courses, elective specialty courses, supervised fieldwork, and selected general education courses offered by other College departments.

The Director of the Legal Assistant Program is Robert J. LeClair, AB, with highest honors, Washington State University, 1968, and JD, cum laude, Harvard Law School, 1971. He practiced law for three years with the Legal Aid Society of Hawaii and has been Director of the Legal Assistant Program from its inception.

Further information about the Program may be obtained from the Legal Assistant Program, Kapiolani Community College, 620 Pensacola Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814, telephone (808) 531-4654.

AWARDS AND PRIZES

Dean's Scholastic Award. Through the generosity of anonymous donors from the Honolulu community there have been established two annual cash prizes to be awarded to the students with the highest cumulative grade point average at the end of their first and second year classes respectively. The present value of each of these cash prizes is \$750.00; this amount is currently the approximate value of one year's tuition and books for a law student. The following students have received the Dean's Scholastic Awards:

1979-1980 Academic Year:

First Year	Glenn S. Grayson
Second Year	Robert L. Char

American Jurisprudence Awards. Certificates and specially bound volumes of American Jurisprudence 2d titles are awarded each semester by the joint publishers, The Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company of Rochester, New York, and Bancroft-Whitney Company of San Francisco, California. The awards are presented to those students achieving the highest grades in selected subjects. The following awards were made for the 1979-80 academic year:

Administrative Law	Brian K. Nakamura
Business Organizations	Brian K. Nakamura
Civil Procedure I	Christopher Yuen
Constitutional Law I	Ann K. Nakamoto
Contracts I	Christopher Yuen
Creditors' Remedies and Debtors' Protection	Mari J. M. Hong
Criminal Justice	Christopher Yuen
Criminal Procedure	Eden E. Weil
Estate Planning Workshop	Rowen N. Young
Labor Law	Ann K. Nakamoto
Negotiable Instruments	Seth M. Reiss
Real Property I	Glenn S. Grayson
Real Property II	Seth M. Reiss
Torts I	Linda E. Zichittella
Torts II	Ann K. Nakamoto

Hornbook Award. The West Publishing Company awards a selected title from its Hornbook Series each year to the student in each class who achieves the highest scholastic average for the academic year. The 1979-80 winners are:

First Year	Glenn S. Grayson
Second Year	Robert L. Char
Third Year	Mari J. M. Hong

The United States Law Week Award of the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., of Washington, D.C., of a year's subscription to *Law Week* is made to the graduating student who in the judgment of the faculty has made the most satisfactory progress in his senior year.

Class of 1980	Laurie E. Matsubara
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Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition. A \$500 cash prize for the best essay on a selected subject is awarded locally each year by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. The 1979 recipient of the prize is:

Yvonne E. Chotzen

Law Student Opinion Writing Contest. In the Law Student Opinion writing contest of the Conference on Personal Finance Law, Law Student Division of the American Bar Association and Scribes, the American Society of Writers on Legal Subjects, second place honors in 1980 were won by:

Jonathan J. Ezer

Corpus Juris Secundum Award. The West Publishing Company awards a selected title of Corpus Juris Secundum each year to the student in each class who has made the most significant contribution to legal scholarship. Winners for 1979-80 are:

First Year	Christopher Yuen
Second Year	Naomi Hirayasu
Third Year	Eden Weil

International Academy of Trial Lawyers. The Academy awards an engraved plaque each year to the student who achieved the most distinction in the art of advocacy. The winner for the 1979-80 award is:

Mari Hong

LAW STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

Phi Delta Phi International Legal Fraternity, Richardson Inn

Phi Delta Phi is the largest and oldest national legal fraternity. A local Inn of the fraternity, formed in the spring of 1979, is named in honor of Chief Justice William S. Richardson of the Hawaii Supreme Court. The fraternity is dedicated to the professional and social interests of its members and to service to the law school. Membership is open to all men and women law students who have completed their first semester of law school.

Ahahui O Hawaii

The Ahahui O Hawaii is an organization of Hawaiian students and graduates of the University of Hawaii School of Law. We now have approximately 75 members. Through the Ohana or family system we help each other successfully complete our legal education and, after graduation, help each other where possible in legal practice as well as share our experience with those Hui members who remain as students. In the end, the contributions we make as lawyers in our community will be all the richer because of the unity, strength and awareness we have found as Ohana members of the Ahahui O Hawaii.

American Bar Association — Law Student Division (ABA — LSD)

The ABA-LSD is the largest national law student organization. The LSD provides its members with an opportunity to point the law in new and innovative directions through the sharing of ideas and exposure to all aspects of legal concern. From women in the law to minority recruitment, from community legal services to law-related education, student members will be kept abreast of legal trends which may determine their participation as attorneys in an ever-changing society.

Christian Legal Society

A local chapter of this nationwide professional association founded in 1961 provides Christian law students, lawyers and judges with a means of mutual sharing and of witnessing to the legal community. Present activities include fellowship and discussion group meetings. Other activities may include Christian Service projects as determined by the members.

Hawaii Aloha

Hawaii Aloha is an organization of UH graduate and law students. Through the sponsoring of open forums, it attempts to present to the UH community and general public, both sides of topical, controversial issues which may affect our future in Hawaii. These forums have embraced such topics as the use of Kaho'olawe, water rights and native Hawaiian rights, controlled growth, and most recently, the 1978 Gubernatorial Election.

UH Law Newsletter

The UH Law Newsletter, published bi-monthly by students of the University of Hawaii Law School, includes features, news items, and activities happening within the Law School and the legal community. Membership to the Newsletter is voluntary. Contributions and articles are also submitted by faculty and guest writers. The Newsletter tries to promote awareness of legal as well as non-legal issues of relevance.

GIFTS TO THE LAW SCHOOL

The Law School acknowledges with gratitude the following gifts received since the 1979-80 Law School brochure.

S. Amano Fish Cake Factory	\$ 100.00
Steven K. Christensen, Attorney	15.00
The Honorable & Mrs. Masato Doi	100.00
The Honorable & Mrs. S. George Fukuoka	250.00
The Honorable & Mrs. Yasutaka Fukushima	100.00
Glenn S. Hara, Attorney	9.77
Honolulu District Court Golf Club	250.00
Attorney & Mrs. Walter H. Ikeda	50.00
Lance M. Inouye, Attorney	10.00
Bruce Ito	15.00
Alexander Y. H. Kim, Attorney	100.00
The Honorable Paul C. Kokubun	25.00
The Honorable & Mrs. Ernest Kubota	50.00
Stanley Miller	200.00
Stanley Y. Mukai, Attorney	200.00
Mr. & Mrs. Wallace T. Nagao	100.00
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Jerry A. Ruthruff, Attorney	50.00
Earl T. Sato, Attorney	25.00
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Hugh K. Takeshita	25.00
Roy Takeyama, Attorney	250.00
Dr. & Mrs. Harry Terada	100.00
Dr. & Mrs. Fumio Tsuji	1,000.00
Attorney & Mrs. Alfred M. K. Wong	100.00
Mr. & Mrs. Mamoru Yamaguchi	500.00
Mrs. Sueo Yamase	20.00

GIFTS

Law Review

Bernice & Conrad Von Hamm Foundation\$ 500.00

Dean's Scholastic Award

Anonymous donor\$1,500.00

George P. Haupt Fund

William Luther King, II\$ 25.00

Scholarship Stipends

American Bar Association\$1,000.00

Student Loan Funds

Roy Y. Takeyama, Honolulu\$ 750.00

Various Honolulu attorneys through
the Honorable Arthur S. K. Fong 1,500.00

Various Honolulu attorneys 500.00

The Lawrence Kono Memorial Fund 1,038.36

Student Memorial Loan Account 478.00

Special Gifts

Paintings Mrs. Corrine Kovarsky

Professor A. Jerome Dupont

Books Kazuhisa Abe, Esq.

Professor George Z. F. Bereday

Thomas Flynn, Esq.

Fong, Miho and Robinson

Mrs. Wilford D. Godbold

The Honorable Samuel P. King

Mr. William Kloos

Kobayashi, Watanabe, Sugita and Kawashima

Dr. Kenneth Lau

The Honorable Masaji Marumoto

Professor Richard S. Miller

Mr. Dennis W. Potts

Rice, Lee & Wong

Professor Jon Van Dyke

Watkins, Haragumi, Gonzales and Broder



Top: Professor Milton Seligson talks with Eden (Bambi) Weil, Editor-in-Chief of the Law Review during 1979-80. Middle: Professor John Barkai spikes the volleyball in faculty-student competition as former Professor Corey Park and Professor Williamson B. C. Chang assist. Bottom: Triumphant members of one of the School's student football teams.

Grounds Care & Research Activities

University Press of Hawaii

Honolulu, Hawaii

Top Left: Research Tower

College Union

Food Shop

Business Administration

Engineering & Shop

Art Library Lab

Physical Plant Bldg

East West Bldg

Auxiliary Services Bldg

Korean Studies Center

Lincoln Hall

Jefferson Hall

John A. Burns Hall

Student Center

Holmes Hall

Wayne Hall

Geppert Hall

Briggs Hall

Samuel Hall

Clark Hall

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College Hall

President's Office

2234 University Avenue

Honolulu, Hawaii

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UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
AT MANOA

Hale Anuenue

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